OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
CEDAR POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
WEST SISTER ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
NAVARRE TRACT
DARBY MARSH
OAK HARBOR, OHIO

1970 - NARRATIVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

/ OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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3 WEST SISTER ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NAVARRE TRACT

DARBY MARSH

OAK HARBOR, OHIO

REGULAR PERSONNEL

Alfred	1 0	Mank	ce .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Refuge Manager
														Asst. Refuge Manager
														(E.O.D. 1-11-70)
Julie	E.	Pepas			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Clerk-typist
Alson	J.	Radsi	ck		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maintenanceman
Nelson	ı C.	Dorr	bus	ch	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Maintenanceman
														Maintenanceman

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OTTAWA

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

OHIO

A vast 300,000-acre marsh once bordered western Lake Erie. This unbroken wetland stretched over 75 miles, but today only small and widely scattered segments remain, totaling about a tenth of the original area. This great change took place in a little over 100 years. Some parts of the marsh were drained, and others were filled in, to meet the needs and whims of mankind. Drainage and filling have not been stilled—they are being accelerated.

Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1961 to save and improve a portion of the marsh for waterfowl. Ultimately, Ottawa Refuge will comprise 4,807 acres under the administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The nearby 480-acre Darby Marsh is a part of Ottawa Refuge, and the refuge manages another waterfowl area in the vicinity, the 533-acre Navarre Marsh, under an agreement with the owner. Also operated from Ottawa is Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, whose "historical point" demarks Maumee Bay from Lake Erie. This valuable 2,250-acre marsh lies only 6 miles west of Ottawa.

Ottawa Refuge is a pivotal point for waterfowl. Here parts of the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway populations separate on their southward fall migrations and rejoin in their northward spring flights. Mallards from the Mississippi Flyway and black ducks from the Atlantic Flyway gather here in equal numbers. Of the Canada geese that take respite at Ottawa, some join a Mississippi River flock in Illinois, while

others winter on TVA lakes in the Southeast. A few winter in the Carolinas along the Atlantic coast. Whistling swans coming north from Chesapeake Bay stop and regroup on the refuge, affording a unique spectacle before they resume their long trek to the Arctic.

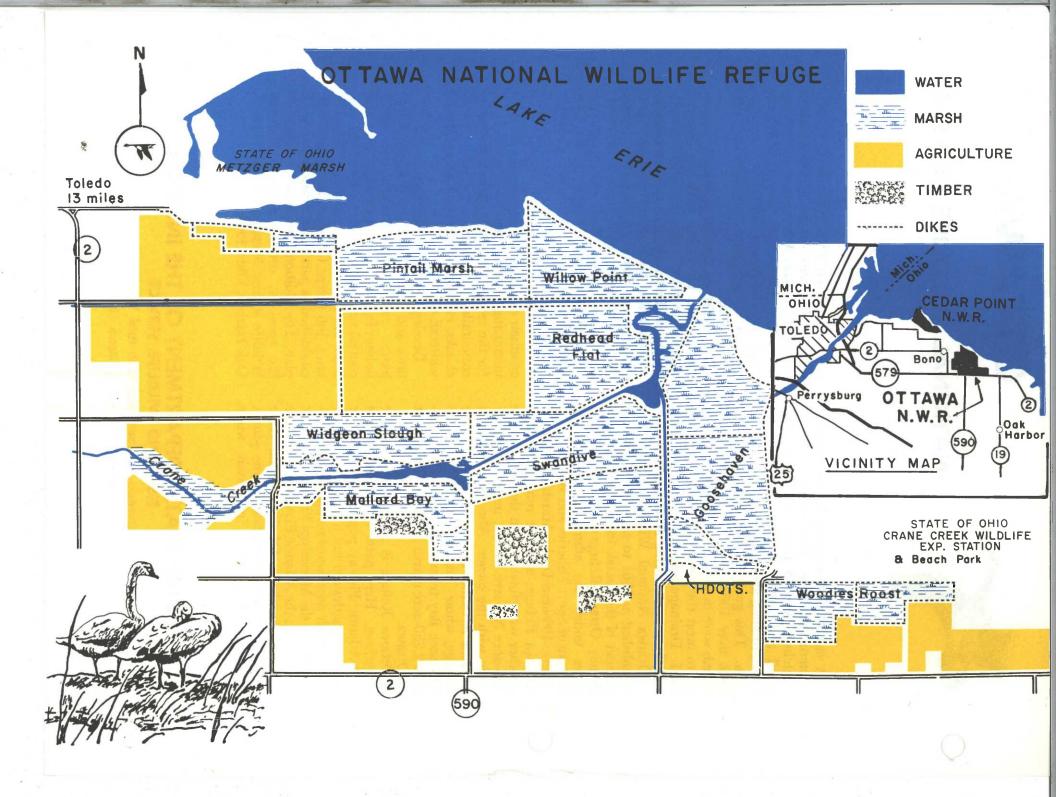
Nature study and photography opportunities are increasing with the upward trend of waterfowl and other wildlife populations on the refuge. The most spectacular populations of birds are seen during migration periods. Some remain to nest, among them waterfowl, bald eagles, mourning doves, and gulls. Birdwatchers observe many kinds of hawks, shorebirds, and warblers in migration. During the summer their attention is focused on great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, and common egrets, which are among the most interesting of more than 250 species listed for the refuge. Resident mammals include cottontails, muskrats, squirrels, chucks, raccoons, foxes, and an occasional whitetail deer.

Development and management of Ottawa and Cedar Point are designed to enhance, rather than change, the marsh habitat for wildlife through dikes and water control systems. A visitor center and tour route are planned for public use. The Ottawa Job Corps Conservation Center was established as part of the development work plan. For additional information and wildlife speakers, contact Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Manager, Rural Route 3, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Refuge Leaflet 540 • March 1968



West Sister Island Wilderness Proposal

West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge Oak Harbor, Ohio



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

PREFACE

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577) provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which National Wildlife Refuges, meeting the necessary requirements, are to be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the review of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The National Wildlife Refuge System embraces a nationwide network of lands and waters devoted to the management and protection of wildlife and wildlands for the benefit of the public.

Sections 4(a) and 4(b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) the Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which National Wildlife Refuges are established; (2) Wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use, insofar as primary refuge objectives permit.

WEST

SISTER

ISLAND

LOCATION

The West Sister Wilderness Proposal comprises the entire West Sister National Wildlife Refuge. This 85 acre island lies 9 miles off the south shore of Lake

Erie. It is situated approximately 15 miles east of Toledo in Lucas County, Ohio.

THE PAST

Though Indians and early explorers and travelers are presumed to have used the island in case of storms and an occasional resting spot, its place in history was earned during the war of 1812. Commodore Perry's famous dispatch after the Battle of Lake Erie was datelined — off West Sister Island. It read: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Stony cliffs and hackberry trees



WEST

SISTER

ISLAND

LOCATION

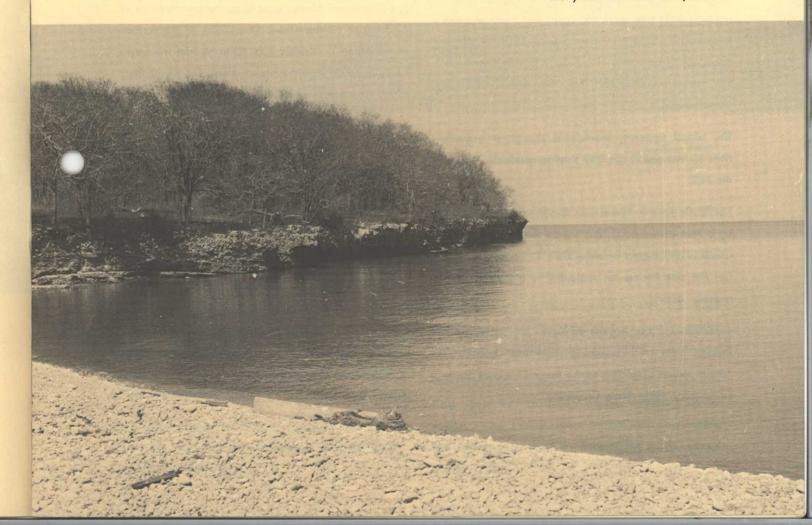
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Stony cliffs and hackberry trees



During the early years of sailing, a lighthouse and tower were erected on the west point of the island where a lighthouse keeper lived until the light was automated in 1937.

In 1938 the island was set aside by Executive Order as a National Wildlife Refuge for migratory birds and other wildlife. It is administered by the refuge manager at the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43349.

DESCRIPTION

The mid-lake location of the island gives it a climate exceptionally free from the great daily temperature fluctuations of the mainland. The average length of the growing season is 192 days with maximum summer temperatures in the low 90's and a minimum winter temperature of -15.

The island appears flat-topped though it actually rises 35 feet above the lake sloping gradually toward the N.E.

The basic rock is Tymochtee Shale which is covered by 3 feet of Randolph fine sandy loam. Most of the island is surrounded by stony cliffs 15 to 20 feet high but the side facing the mainland is a low, sloping, gravelly beach.

Geologically, the islands in Lake Erie have been formed from solid limestone rock and shaped by glacial action according to the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, Ohio State University.



Gull Point

The Geological Survey reports no mineral deposits of significance on the island. Over 75% of the surface of the island is covered with 40 to 50 foot tall hackberry forest in an almost pure stand. The forest floor supports a rich growth of many interesting plants.

A few tiny wooded ponds in the interior of the island are surrounded by ground cover of jack-in-the-pulpit and trout lilies. The remaining few acres are open grass lands fringed with chokecherry and wild plum.

The lighthouse tower and the surrounding 3 acres comprising the westward most portion of the island remain under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard. In response to this Bureau's invitation to participate in the Wilderness Program, the Coast Guard is permitting their portion of the island to be included in the Wilderness Proposal while retaining their rights to administer their portion of the island for navigational aids.



Landing Beach

WILDLIFE

The most common wildlife using the island are great blue herons, black crowned night herons and common egrets. These birds have over 1100 active nests perched in the tops of the hackberry trees on the north half of the island.

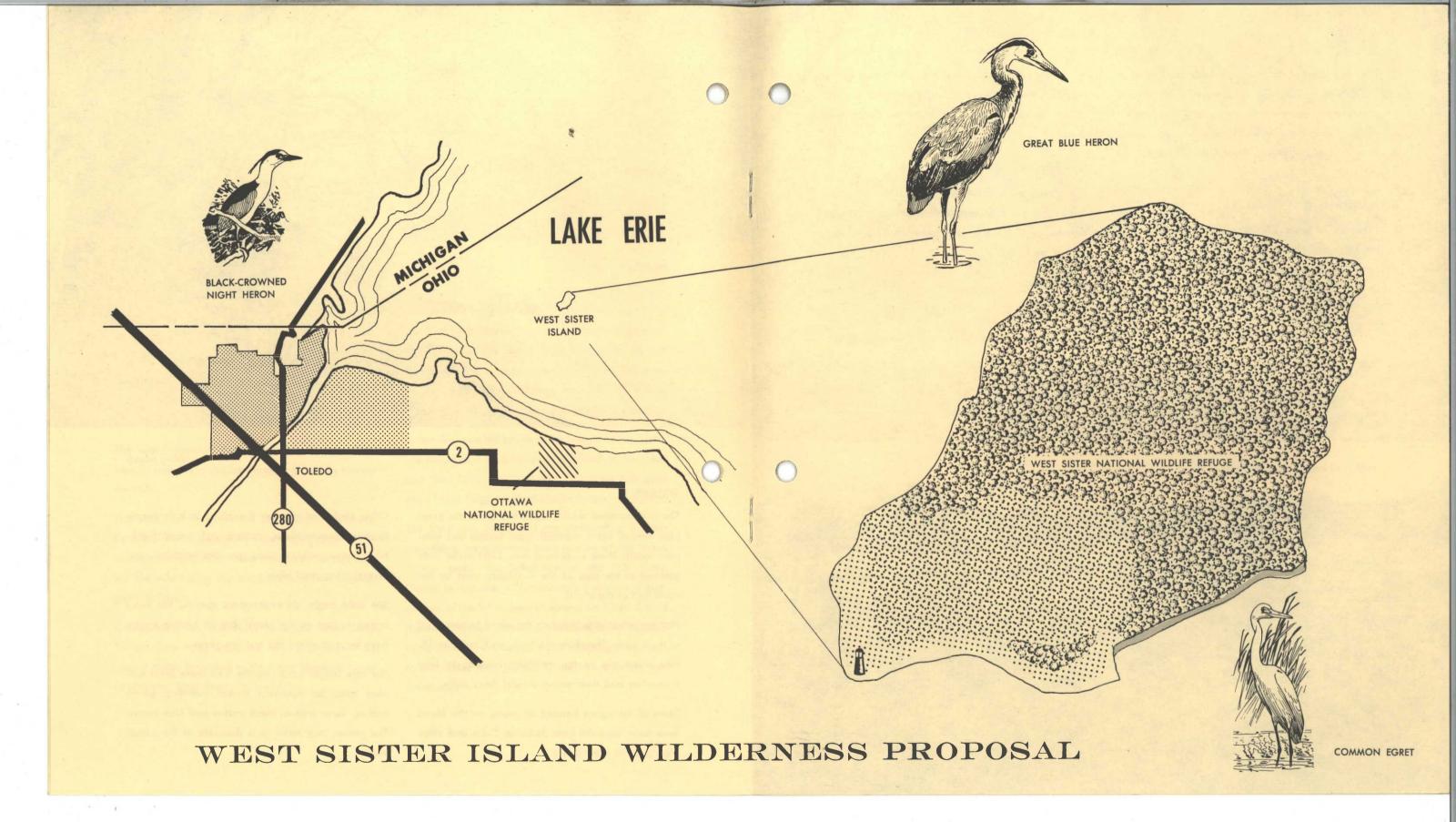
Not enough food is found on the island to sustain all of these birds. Therefore, the birds must make an 18-mile round trip to the mainland marshes to feed themselves and their young several times daily.

Some of the egrets banded as young on this island have been reported from Jamaica, Cuba and other islands in the West Indies.

Other birds that nest on the island include purple martins, barn swallows, starling, red-winged black-birds, crows, catbirds, song sparrows, warblers, and several other small birds.

The bald eagle, an endangered species, has been known to nest on the island, but no nesting eagles have been observed the last few years.

The rock ledges bordering the lake make ideal sunning spots for numerous snakes including garter snakes, water snakes, black snakes and blue racers. The snakes may serve as a deterrent to the casual visitor.



The vegetation of the islands in Lake Erie has been under study by Ohio State University for many years to survey and document the species of plants on each island. Though the larger islands support several hundred kinds of plants, West Sister Island has 67 species.

DEVELOPMENT

There are no facilities for the public on the island nor are there any planned. The old lighthouse is now in ruins with only the lighthouse tower remaining with the automatic light on top.

The colony nesting species such as herons and egrets require solitude during the nesting season. It is mandatory that the birds not be disturbed during that period.

MANAGEMENT

The island, in its present state, provides optimum conditions for nesting birds. Protection against human disturbance is the principal management proposed for this area.

Remnant of clearing near lighthouse.





Hackberry forest and trout lilies.

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDING AREA

The small size of this island and its lack of spectacular physical features offer little to attract the casual visitor.

Over the years, most of the recorded use of the island was the result of shipwrecks when people were sometimes stranded for days. To the present day, pleasure craft look to this island as a haven of safety against sudden storms.

It does not seem likely that any significant change would occur in the local economy as a result of this island being added to the Wilderness System. Numerous wildlife management areas, small natural areas and memorials are present in the vicinity and complement this proposal.

INSPECTION

Anyone concerned about this proposal may visit the island by contacting the Refuge Manager, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449.

Additional information may be obtained from the Refuge Manager or the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Twin Cities, Minn. 55111.

SUMMARY

This proposal presents a unique piece of habitat with its interesting wildlife inhabitants and will add to the variety of habitat types which the Wilderness System endeavors to save for posterity.

It is recommended that this proposal be included in the Wilderness System.



Black-crowned night herons guard their nests.



A lighthouse silhouette of the past,

A hackberry tree of the present,

And horizons of the future,

Merge in this portion of wilderness.



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of the America's "Department of Natural Resources".

The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States — now and in the future.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

	S	47,	F	W
Pine Warbler	0		Q.	х
Prairie Warbler			0	
Palm Warbler	C		C	
Ovenbird	C		C	
Northern Waterthrush	c		-	
Louisiana Waterthrush		х	×	
Kentucky Warbler		r	T	
Connecticut Warbler	r		72	
Mourning Warbler	u		u	
Yellowthroat	0	С	C	r
Yellow-breasted Chat	u	u		
Hooded Warbler	7	r	T	
Wilson's Warbler	C		C	
Canada Warbler	C		C	
American Redstart	C	r	C	
House Sparrow	а	а	a	a
Bobolink	u	u	u	
Eastern Meadowlark	C	C		u
Western Meadowlark	(i)	u	u	
Yellow-headed Blackbird	r		×	
Red-winged Blackbird	a	a	a	a
Orchard Oriole	1	r	r	
Baltimore Oriole		u		х
Rusty Blackbird			C	u
Brewer's Blackbird	6			r
Common Grackle	a			u
Brown-headed Cowbird				u
Scarlet Tanager				
Summer Tanager	r			
Cardinal	C		0	С

	S	24	L	W
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	C	r		
 Indigo Bunting 	0	С	C	
Dickcissel		u	u.	
Evening Grosbeak	0		0	0
Purple Finch	U	x	u	u
Hoary Redpoll			×	
Common Redpoll			0	0
Pine Siskin			u	o
American Goldfinch	C	С	C	C
Rufous-sided Towhee	C	C	C	u
Savannah Sparrow	C	c	0	×
Grasshopper Sparrow	0	0	0	
Le Conte's Sparrow	×		T	
Henslow's Sparrow	×	x		
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	T.		r	
Vesper Sparrow	u	u	u	×
Slate-colored Junco	C		C	u
Oregon Junco	0		0	C
Tree Sparrow	C		C	C
Chipping Sparrow	u	u	Lu	
Field Sparrow	u	u	U,	r
Harris' Sparrow	×		×	
White-crowned Sparrow	C	x	C	U
White-throated Sparrow	c	x	C	U
Fox Sparrow	C		C	r
Lincoln's Sparrow	u		I U	×
Swamp Sparrow	u	r	C	C
Song Sparrow	e	С	C	U
Lapland Longspur	u		u.	U
Snow Bunting	C			C

The following 25 species have been seen in the vicinity of the refuges, but not on them:

Red-throated Loon Red-necked Grebe Sooty Shearwater Gannet Louisiana Heron Wood Ibis Flamingo Barrow's Goldeneye Harlequin Duck Common Eider Purple Sandpiper Ruff Long-tailed Jaeger Laughing Gull
Little Gull
Pileated Woodpecker
Boreal Chickadee
Kirtland's Warbler
Black-headed Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeak
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Lark Sparrow
Bachman's Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow

Refuge Manager, Route 3, Box 274, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Ohio

BIRDS OF THE OTTAWA, CEDAR POINT, AND WEST SISTER ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Suitable habitat is essential to the survival of all creatures. As species differ from one another, so do their habitat needs. Our National Wild-life Refuge System, composed of more than 330 refuges and 29 million acres, provides these different ecological niches. Ottawa and its satellite refuges bordering Lake Erie in Ohio contribute richly to such niches. Their 8,000 acres of marshes, meadows, and farm crops combine to support a varied and abundant wildlife community. Large flocks of migrating waterfowl may be seen in March and April, and again in October and November. The spring migration of whistling swans is particularly notable.

This list of 288 birds observed on these refuges has been compiled for your use and information. An additional 25 species which have been seen in the vicinity but not on the refuges are appended.

Symbols used in this list are defined as follows:

Season

S - Spring S - Summer F - Fall W - Winter

nests locally

March - May June - August September - November December - February

a - abundant c - common u - uncommon

- occasional

certain to be seen in suitable habitat present, but not certain to be seen seen only a few times during a season

a common species which is very numerous

r - rare x - accidental seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years has been seen only once or twice

Refuge Leaflet 249 · December 1970

GPO 904-141

The second secon	25	S	П
Common Loon	0	-	0
Horned Grebe	ш		u
Eared Grebe	-		r
Pied-billed Grebe	r		
	С	С	C
White Pelican	r	r	r
Double-crested Cormorant	0	0	0
Great Blue Heron	C	С	C
Green Heron	C	С	C
Little Blue Heron	r	0	0
Cattle Egret	u	u	
Common Egret	C	С	C
Snowy Egret	×	r	r
Black-crowned Night Heron	C	C	C
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	r	r	
Least Bittern	IJ	u	u
American Bittern	и	u	u
Glossy Ibis	0	0	
Mute Swan	r	r	r
Whistling Swan	100		
	a	X	C
Canada Goose	a	С	a
Brant	X		r
Barnacle Goose		X	X
Bar-headed Goose	X		
White-fronted Goose			X
Snow Goose	0		C
Blue Goose	0		0
Fulvous Tree Duck			×
Mallard	а	a	a
Black Duck	-	C	
Gadwall	a	_	a
	C	u	C
Pintail	a	u	8
Green-winged Teal	C	ш	-
Blue-winged Teal	C	С	
European Widgeon	T		2
American Widgeon	a	u	8
Shoveler	C	u	C
Wood Duck	C	С	а
Redhead	2	u	C
Ring-necked Duck	C	x	C
Canvasback	а	x	8
Greater Scaup	u		П
Lesser Scaup	а	ш	
Common Goldeneye	mile de	-	-
	0	-	C
Bufflehead	C	L	C
Oldsquaw	r		NO THE
King Eider		L	×
White-winged Scoter	0	L	O
Surf Scoter	0		O
Common Scoter		-11	0
Ruddy Duck	а		C
Hooded Merganser	C		С
Common Merganser	3	r	a
Red-breasted Merganser	u		u
Turkey Vulture	0	u	u
Goshawk	-	u	£.
Sharp-shinned Hawk		-	
	Ç U		u
 Cooper's Hawk 			

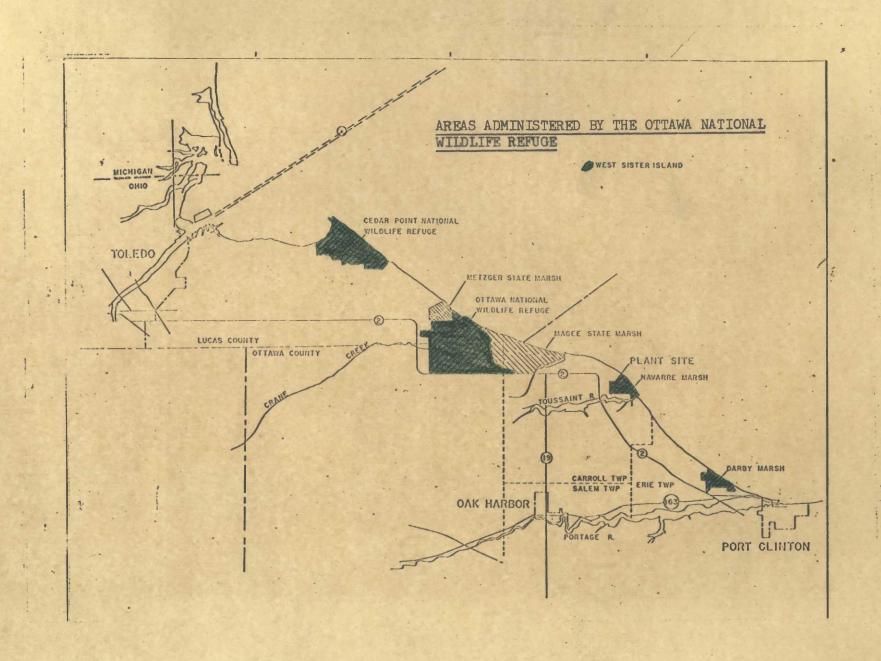
	and the second second	187	S		٧
•	Red-tailed Hawk	C	С	C.	(
	Red-shouldered Hawk	u	u	u	-
	Broad-winged Hawk	C	_	C	ì
-	Rough-legged Hawk	u	-	u	0
-	Golden Eagle	1		r	ì
		-		置	-
	Bald Eagle	ш	u	言	ı
•	Marsh Hawk	u	u		1
	Osprey	u	r	U	L
_	Gyrfalcon	×		X	2
	Peregrine Falcon	r		8	L
	Pigeon Hawk	r		r.	ı
•	Sparrow Hawk	C	С	2	k
•	Bobwhite	fre.	ш	u	ľ
•	Ring-necked Pheasant		С	C	Ī
	Sandhill Crane	31		X	Г
•	King Rail	0	0	0	Ī
•	Virginia Rail	0	0	0	ì
•	Sora	C	u	C	i
-	Yellow Rail	X	-	X	-
-	Black Rail		Н		H
•		X	-	×	-
-	Common Gallinule	C	С	C	P
•	American Coot	a	С	-	4
_	Semipalmated Plover	C	X	C	L
•	Piping Plover		r	1	L
	Wilson's Plover		х		E
•	Killdeer	C	С	C	1
	American Golden Plover	C	ш	u,	
Т	Black-bellied Ployer	C	u	ш	Ī
	Ruddy Turnstone	C	u	C	ı
•	American Woodcock	u	u	画	r
•	Common Snipe	C	С	c	i
-	Whimbrel	ľ	r	ra	H
•	Upland Plover		u		ŀ
_		-	C	-	H
•	Spotted Sandpiper	0		C	H
_	Solitary Sandpiper	0	C	C	ŀ
_	Willet	r	X		ŀ
_	Greater Yellowlegs	Ci	С		ŀ
_	Lesser Yellowlegs	C	С	12	L
_	Knot	(12)	0	0	L
	Pectoral Sandpiper	C	С	0	L
	White-rumped Sandpiper	r	r	r	
	Baird's Sandpiper	r	r	r	
	Least Sandpiper	C	С	C	ſ
_	Dunlin	a	С	1	t
-	Short-billed Dowitcher	С		Œ	t
-	Long-billed Dowitcher			ő	t
-	Stilt Sandpiper	A		u	H
-	Semipalmated Sandpiper		C	C	1
-		22.	_	_	-
	Western Sandpiper		r	r	-
_	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	F	r	F	-
_	Marbled Godwit	r	r	1	1
	Hudsonian Godwit	×	1 r	1	-
	Sanderling	0	С	C	l
Ī	American Avocet	r		٢	
	Red Phalarope			r	Ī
	Wilson's Phalarope	0	0	3	
_	Northern Phalarope	0	0	THE REAL PROPERTY.	t

-			0		100
_	2	S	S	F	W
-	Parasitic Jaeger		Х	r	
_	Skua Glaucous Gull			×	-
_		r	X	ľ	r
_	Iceland Gull			r	Г
_	Great Black-backed Gull	C	u	C	С
•	Herring Gull	a	C	a	8
•	Ring-billed Gull	â	C	8	a
_	Franklin's Gull	X	r	r	×
_	Bonaparte's Gull	C	0	a	a
_	Forster's Tern	r	0	ш	
•	Common Tern	C	C	C	X
_	Least Tern		X	×	-
_	Caspian Tern	u	C	2	_
•	Black Tern	C	C	C	_
•	Mourning Dove	C	C	C	C
•	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	u	u	u	
•	Black-billed Cuckoo	0	0	0	
_	Groove-billed Ani			X	
•	Barn Owl	u	u	U	u
•	Screech Owl	C	С	C	C
•	Great Horned Owl	C	C	8	C
	Snowy Owl	0		0	0
•	Barred Owl	1	r	r	r
•	Long-eared Owl	0	0	0	0
	Short-eared Owl	0		0	0
•	Saw-whet Owl	0	X	0	r
	Whip-poor-will	u		r	
•	Common Nighthawk	C	a	e	
•	Chimney Swift	C	u	8	
•	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	u	u	u	
•	Belted Kingfisher	C	С	C	0
•	Yellow-shafted Flicker	C	С	C	u
•	Red-bellied Woodpecker		u	u	u
•	Red-headed Woodpecker	C	c	C	u
	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	C		C	r
•	Hairy Woodpecker	u	u	u	u
•	Downy Woodpecker	C	С	¢	С
•	Eastern Kingbird	C	С	C	
_	Western Kingbird		X	×	
•	Great Crested Flycatcher	С	c	c	
•	Eastern Phoebe	u	u	u	
_	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	u		и	
•	Acadian Flycatcher	r	r	r	
•	Traill's Flycatcher	C	c	C	
•	Least Flycatcher	C	С	C	
	Eastern Wood Pewee	C	С	C	\vdash
_	Olive-sided Flycatcher	ш	u	u	
•	Horned Lark		u	0	С
•	Tree Swallow	0	a	a	X
-	Bank Swallow	C	a		-
-	Rough-winged Swallow	C	С	C	
•	Barn Swallow		С	C	
-	Cliff Swallow	c	r	u	-
•	Purple Martin				
-	Blue Jay	C	C	C	0
-	Black-billed Magpie	a	С	C	С
_	Black-billed waypie	X			х

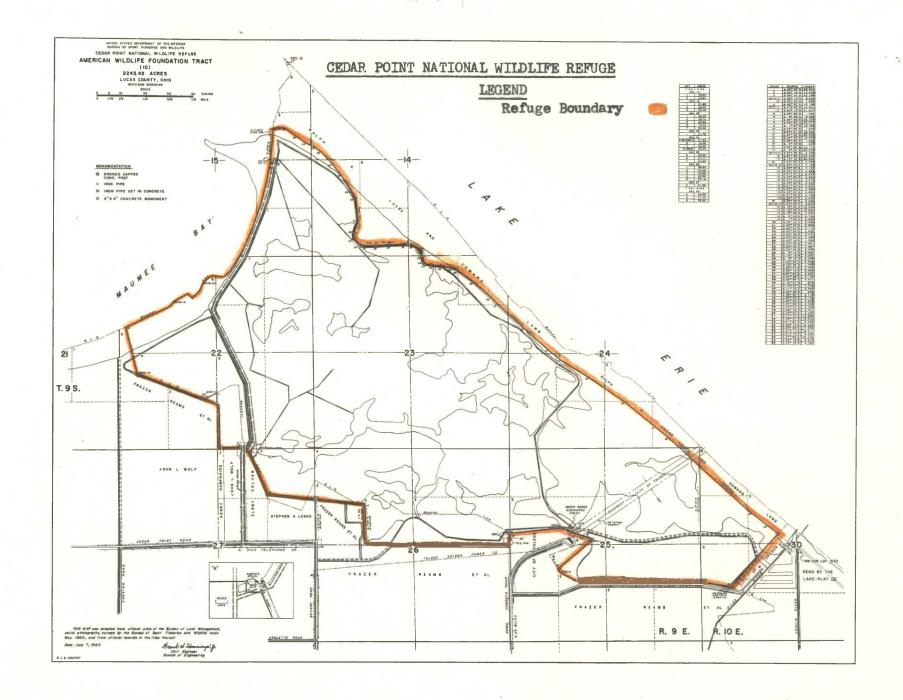
Common Crow

_			S	F	W
	Black-capped Chickadee	14		B	u
•	Tufted Titmouse	u	u	ш	u
•	White-breasted Nuthatch	Q			0
	Red-breasted Nuthatch	и		u	u
	Brown Creeper	u		u	u
	House Wren	2	С	C	X
	Winter Wren	и		ш	u
	Bewick's Wren	×	x	×	х
	Carolina Wren	r	r	r	r
	Long-billed Marsh Wren	C	c	3	r
	Short-billed Marsh Wren		r	r	x
•	Mockingbird	T	r	r	r
•	Catbird	C	С	C	r
•	Brown Thrasher	C	С	C	r
•	Robin	C	a	C	U
•	Wood Thrush	-	u	0	-
_	Hermit Thrush	Li C	u		r
_		C		3	-
_	Swainson's Thrush Gray-cheeked Thrush	C		C	-
•		and the last	-		-
	Veery	u	u	0	-
•	Eastern Bluebird	u	ш	u	r
•	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	C	u	C	
_	Golden-crowned Kinglet	2		C	ш
_	Ruby-crowned Kinglet			2	r
_	Water Pipit	19		u	r
_	Bohemian Waxwing				х
•	Cedar Waxwing	0	u	C	u
	Northern Shrike			. "	r
•	Loggerhead Shrike		0		r
	Starling		a	8	a
_	White-eyed Vireo	0			
•	Yellow-throated Vireo		и		
	Solitary Vireo	ш		U	0
•	Red-eyed Vireo	C	С	0	
	Philadelphia Vireo	u			
•	Warbling Vireo	С	С		
	Black-and-white Warbler	C			
	Prothonotary Warbler	U	u		
	Worm-eating Warbler	r			
	Golden-winged Warbler	1.1			
	Blue-winged Warbler		r	14	
	Tennessee Warbler	100		0	
	Orange-crowned Warbler	C		0	x
	Nashville Warbler	C		0	
_	Parula Warbler	0			
	Yellow Warbler	C	С		
-	Magnolia Warbler	C	×		\vdash
_	Cape May Warbler	-	Ĥ		-
-	Black-throated Blue Warbler	0		100	-
-	Myrtle Warbler	3		100	0
-	Black-throated Green Warbler	C			-
•	Cerulean Warbler	u	x		
-	Blackburnian Warbler	-	^		-
-	Yellow-throated Warbler		-		-
_		1	-		-
•	Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	H	-	-
-	Bay-breasted Warbler	1			-

Blackpoll Warbler



OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LUCAS AND OTTA COUNTIES, OHIO MITTED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLI. RIOE RIIE OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE 410 40 Reno Beach LEGEND Refuge Boundary Lakeland Acquired During 1970 To Be Acquired Acquired Reno by the Lake ERIE VICINITY MAP Scale I lock . 10 miles 41°38 41° 38' T 10 10 S S 30 29 8 8 31 32 33 8 2 6 9 10 11 12 RI4E RI5E 83 * 08 COMPILED IN THE BRANCH OF ENGINEERING FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SURVEYS BY THE U.S.G.S. MICHIGAN AND FIRST PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS MEAN TOWNSHIP DEGLINATION 1960 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA SEPTEMBER, 1960



OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (DARBY DIVISION) OTTAWA NTY, OHIO FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE R. 16 E. OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE DARBY UNIT LEGEND Refuge Boundary New Dike VICINITY MAP N.

CENTRAL

PORTAGE

COMPILED IN THE BRANCH OF ENGINEERING FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, SURVEYS BY THE B.L.M. & G.M.BARTON SURVEY CO.

UNITED STATES

7

N.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA SEPTEMBER, 1867

HIGHWAY

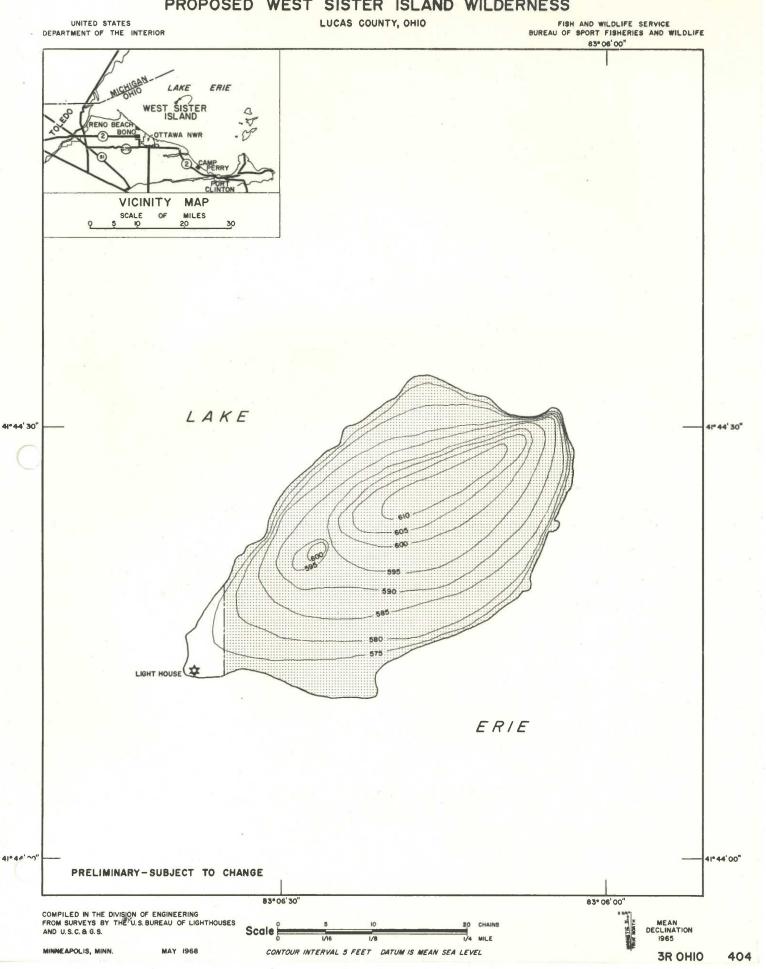
R. I6 E.
FIRST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

NEW YORK





PROPOSED WEST SISTER ISLAND WILDERNESS



I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

	Month	Precipitation Normal	Snowfall	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.
January	1.09	2.33	14.2	50	-15
February	.89	1.88	7.7	53	- 5
March	2.61	2.26	8.3	54	13
April	4.26	2.77	4.5	85	
May	4.05	3.04		88	<u>28</u>
June	4.59	3.79	*********	94	_39
July	5.99	2.59		93	46
August	3.00	3.33	***************************************	90	_50_
September	5.78	2.13		93	31
October	2.00	2.39		81	26
November	2.09	2.04	3.6	64	_13
December	1.49	1.95	8.1	65_	_2
Annual Totals	37.84	30.50	46.4 Extr	emes <u>94</u>	- 15

A severe cold spell that began in December continued through the 24th of Jamary. Monthly mean temperatures averaged 7° to 11° below normal. Frequent light fluffy snows provided enough ground cover to prevent damage to vegetation. January 8 was the coldest day in several years with a high of only 3°. At many locations in Ohio the temperature failed to climb above 0° for the first time since 1899. Winds up to 25 mph resulted in a chill factor of 40°.

On March 26 high winds of up to 43 mph from the southwest caused Lake Erie water levels along the refuge to drop three feet in one hour. Widespread wind damage was reported throughout the state. The largest single loss amounted to \$250,000 at a warehouse under construction in Toledo 15 miles west of the refuge. The only damage on the refuge was the loss of a few roofing shingles.

Wind, or the lack of it, can be a mixed blessing as noted in the following quotation from "Climatological Data", Ohio, August, 1970.

"A cold front moved across Ohio on the 3d, giving welcome relief from the humid conditions that had dominated the State's weather for nearly 10 days. The high pressure system which followed this front resulted in generally fair weather through the 8th. A gradual deterioration in air quality was noted throughout the State as the light winds and relatively stable atmospheric conditions which accompanied the high pressure system were insufficient for proper dilution of pollutants emitted into the air. Another stagnant high pressure system resulted in poor ventilation conditions over much of the State August 12-15. Normally, vertical and horizontal mixing are best during the afternoon hours, but as a result of the persistent stagnant conditions, midafternoon visibilities on the 15th ranged from 2 to 5 miles in haze and smoke. Early morning fogs were common during both of these periods, especially along the Ohio River."

Fortunately most refuges don't and hopefully won't have this condition to look forward to.

Rainfall totaled 10.37 inches above normal of 19.91 inches for the months of March through September. Farming was necessarily opportunistic but once the crops were in they did well with few exceptions. One notable exception on the refuge was wheat planting with only about half the wheat-for-harvest being sown.

A mild frost occurred on September 29th when the temperature dipped to 31°. The first heavy frost occurred on October 16th and 17th when the temperature dropped to 29° and 26° respectively.

Predictions of a "hard" winter did not come true in 1970 as light snows soon melted away. We will see what 1971 brings.

B. Habitat Conditions.

1. Water.

Water management was complicated by several factors, and only moderately close adherence to the program could be attained. As a result, some marshes were less productive than desired and objectives were not fully achieved in others. In general, however, marsh habitat was considered good. No excessive flooding or drastic shortages occurred. Lake Erie remained too high to permit some planned drawdowns. The need to relieve off-refuge drainage prevented some planned maximum holdings. Breaches in dikes affected both drawdowns and

maximum pool stages, as did plugged outlets and faulty pumps.

Pools 1 and 2 were scheduled for reduced water levels during spring and summer to encourage vegetative growth. Both remained higher than planned because gravity discharges could not be made with Lake Erie remaining as high as it did. Consequently, food and cover in these two pools were less than desired. Emergant vegetation covered only about 30 percent of the marsh area.

Contrary, Cedar Point and Pool 3 were scheduled to hold waterlevels as high as possible to reduce cattail-cover. A breach in the dike of Pool 3 and the need to release water from Cedar Point to facilitate off-refuge drainage curtailed cattail reduction.

Pools 6 and 8 were maintained as planned, and breached dikes prevented water control of Pools 4, 5, 7 and Darby. Pools 4, 5, and Darby provided moderately good habitat despite fluctuating water-levels. Lake Erie remained high enough to flood 25 to 50 percent of the pool areas.

The mouth of Crane Creek remained open throughout the year. No pollution from oil and cannery wastes was noted. A major share of the geese on the refuge, rested in two secluded back-water areas of Crane Creek.

2. Food and Cover.

Food was considered in "short supply" and not always readily available during the first quarter of the year. A flood in July 1969 greatly reduced crop yields. Ducks, geese and other wildlife had gleaned almost all of this poor crop in 1969, so there was little carry-over into 1970. What little carry-over there was, was buried in snow throughout much of January and February. Foods produced through agriculture was considered exhausted by the end of March. Waterfowl reacted accordingly. Both the peak number and length of stay was reduced. This lack of food may have been cause for a reduced nesting population as well. Upland game species were also hard pressed during this period and below normal populations throughout the year are attributed to these adverse conditions. Cover was considered adequate for all species throughout this period.

Food and cover conditions improved with the advance of spring weather. Harvested and mulched wheat fields provided food for many species including ducks from Mid-July through August. Early sown wheat and buckwheat fields provided an abundance of food from September on through the remainder of the year. Harvested soybean fields added to the larder in October. and

corn and sorghum greatly increased the amount of available food from about Mid-October through December. It was a good cropyear in 1970, and wildlife, particularly waterfowl, responded accordingly. A new record peak was attained. Also, the carryover for early 1971, is thought sufficient to be able to provide for a record-breaking spring concentration.

No artificial feeding was done by the refuge, but the small winter-flock of waterfowl did scrounge some food placed in the goose pen for the captives.

Nesting cover was less and of poorer quality than desired. Many of our nesting strips having to be reestablished because of the 1969 flood. Nesting cover was considered adequate, although lacking quality, for the nesting populations inhabiting the refuge. With the establishment of more and better quality nesting cover, waterfowl and upland game production is expected to show a marked increase in future years.

In summary, cover was considered adequate although nesting cover lacked quality. Food was in short supply early in the year, but good crop-yields provided a variety and abundance of food the latter half. A good carry-over is expected to provide fully for spring migrants and refuge residents. No artificial feeding was done

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds.

1. Waterfowl.

Eight-hundred Canada geese, 250 mallards and 150 black ducks were recorded during the mid-winter inventory taken on January 8, 1970; however, the average wintering population of ducks was 2,000. This broke a trend toward larger wintering populations here at Ottawa. A continuous ground cover of snow from the middle of December 1969 through January undoubtedly helped. The count for the 1971 mid-winter inventory was 850 Canada geese, 1,500 mallards and 500 black ducks. This is essentially the same size wintering population as last year in spite of habitat conditions that would not discourage waterfowl from lingering into the winter. Snow cover has been very sparse and a good supply of food is still available in the fields.

During the third week of January the duck population dipped to about 100 and Canada geese to 800, the majority of the latter feeding primarily in the goose pen. All water areas for miles around the refuge remained frozen well into February except

for one small area kept open by the geese.

The spring migration began during the last week in February. Duck numbers built up to about 25,000 then fell off. Canada Geese peaked at 5,000 during mid-March then fell off. This lowered the spring peak for ducks to 50% of our refuge objective and Canada Geese to 20%, down from 85% and 32% respectively for last year. The low peaks and rapid drop-off were attributed to the lack of food on the refuge. The lack of food was caused by the crop-destroying flood of July 4th.

Swans failed to concentrate on the refuge in their usual numbers during spring migration. Reports indicated they spread out from Cleveland, Ohio to Monroe, Michigan with no large concentrations anywhere. Apparently their traditional migration from Chesapeake Bay was disrupted by a severe snow storm in the Appalachians. Two of Dr. Sladen's yellow-dyed swans with collars were seen on the refuge. These birds were marked on Chesapeake Bay.

Some 3,000 ducks and 50 semi-domestic geese (escapees from the goose-pen) remained on the refuge during the summer. About 700 additional geese oriented their activity in and from the goose-pen. Eight broods totaling 40 goslings were observed outside the goose-pen. Several broods, hatched near the office pond, remained on the pond or along the entrance road to flight stage and prompted many inquiries by the public. An aerial breeding-pair count was made on March 30th. A total of 750 pair were counted, 550 mallards and 200 black ducks. Over 1,000 mallard drakes congregated on Pool #2 in June.

By the end of August the duck population was close to 20,000. Migrant geese began arriving during the final week of September and peaked at 21,426 during the first week of November. Only about 350 Blues and Snows were seen this year compared to 1,500 that visited us last year. They spent much of their time feeding in fields adjacent to the entrance road and were commented upon by visitors and coveted by hunters.

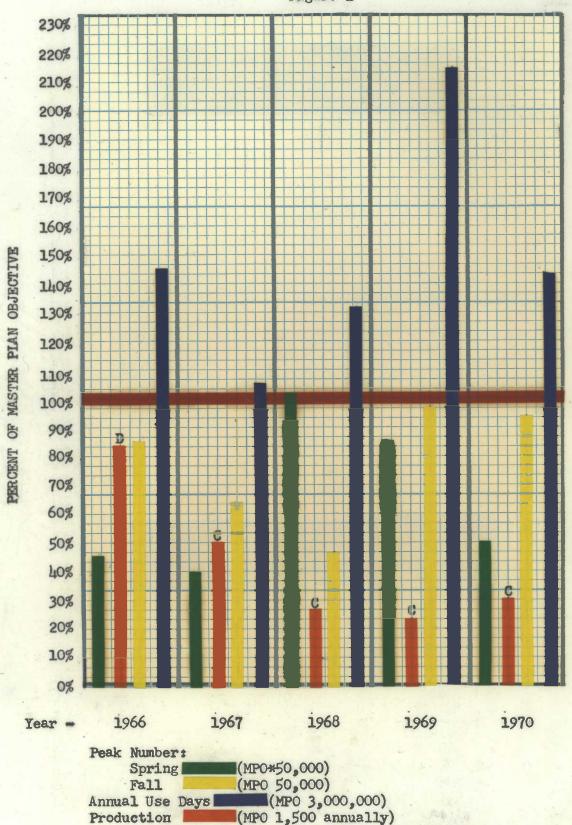
The duck population peaked at 45,000 during the middle of December after dropping from a 35,000 peak in early November to 20,000 on December 1. Mallards and Blacks were the most numerous, as usual, followed by Pintail and Widgeon. Population fluctuations were attributed primarily to the unusually mild fall.

We are now approaching Master Plan Objectives for fall migration peak populations of ducks and geese, 90% and 86% respectively. The spring migration peak for ducks would probably have been close to 90% this year if food crops had not drowned

out during the previous summer. The spring goose peak should have been about 35% of Master Plan Objective. Accompanying these peak population percentages are annual use days which have exceeded Master Plan Objectives, 143% for ducks and 134% for geese, this year and have for the past several years. Depredation complaints have been minor in spite of excessive use days. Duck production was only 30% of the 1,500 objective. Goose production was 85% of the 500 objective but will probably drop off for a couple of years when the nesting-flock project is terminated.

We can conform to our objectives by crop-manipulation, watermanipulation, removal of sanctuary, etc., or, re-evaluate and
redefine our objectives. If objectives or redefined, a few of
the factors to be reconsidered would be: 1. What needs of
the waterfowl resource should this refuge be responsible for
supplying in relation to flyway objectives? 2. Once our responsibility to the resource is defined, what are the optimum
services or opportunities we can provide for people?
The "Systems Approach" and "Refuge Benefit Unit" concept should
resolve these problems hopefully without scraping the Master
Plan Concept.





(letters indicate census class, numerical data given in Table I, *MPO = Master Plan Objective)

Table I - Duck Utilization of Refuge Habitat

	Spring (Object	ive 50,000)	Fall (Objective 50,000)		
Year	Peak Numbers	% Objective	Year	Peak Numbers	% Objective
1965	27,900	55	1%5	14,900	29
1966	22,450	45	1966	42,000	84
1967	19,900	40	1967	31,600	63
1968	50,325	101	1968	23,000	46
1969	42,475	85	1969	48,925	98
1970	25,000	50	1970	45,000	90

	Product	ion (Object	ive 1,500)	Annu	al Use Days	(Objective	3,000,000)
;	Year	Number Ducklings	% Objective	Year	Total	6 Objective	% By Period*
	1965	1,200	80	1965	3,049,650	102	30/20/46
	1966	1,240	83	1966	4,331,150	144	26/13/61
	1967	750	50	1967	3,143,700	105	29/19/52
	1968	400	27	1968	3,942,250	131	22/14/64
	1969	340	23	1969	6,446,164	215	22/11/67
	1970	450	30	1970	4,308,853	143	22/14/64
				* Jan	-Apr./May-A	.ug./SeptI	Dec.

(see figure I)

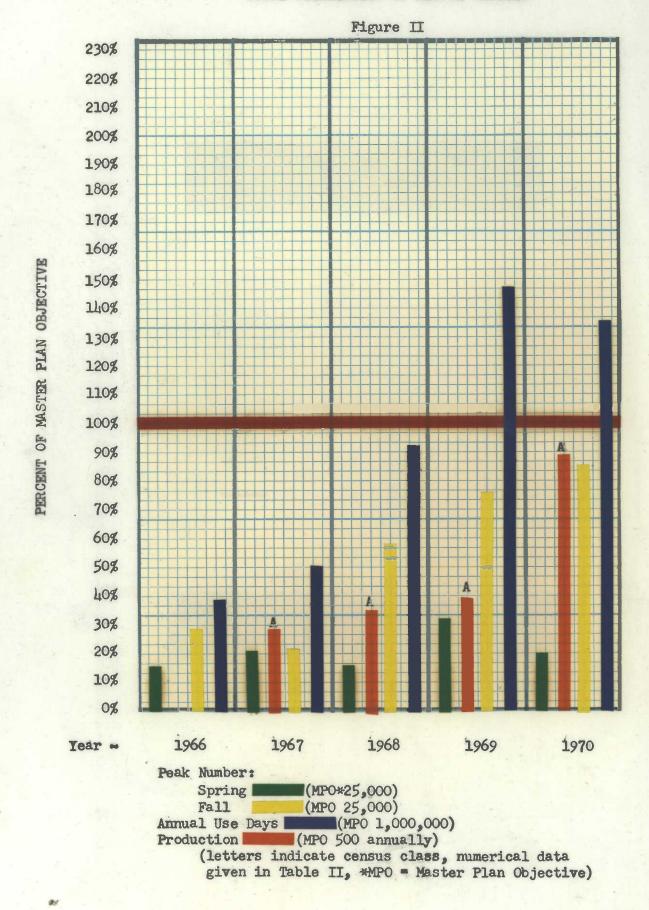


Table II - Goose Utilization of Refuge Habitat With Reference to Master Plan Objectives (MPO)

	Spring (MPO 25	,000)	Fall (MPO 25,000)				
Year	Peak Numbers	% Objective	Year	Peak Numbers	% Objective		
1965	3,700	14	1965	1,300	5		
1966	3,600	14	1966	7,000	28		
1967	5,100	20	1967	5,150	21		
1968	3,600	14	196 8	14,500	58		
1969	8,100	32	1969	18,975	76		
1970	5,000	20	1970	21,426	86		

		(MPO 500)	Use Days (MPO 1,000,000 Annually)			
Year	Number Goslings	% Objective	Year	Total	% Objective	% By Period*
1965	0	0	1965	218,650	22	50/0/45
1966	0	0	1966	383,727	38	27/0/73
1967	138*	28	1967	497,987	50	49/1/50
1968	169*	34	1968	910,616	91	19/1/80
1969	196*	39	1969	1,471,184	147	32/1/67
1970	425**	85	1970	1,336,512	134	19/7/74
* hatched inside "goose-pen"				*JanApr./May-Aug./SeptDec.		

75 hatched outside

(see figure II)

^{*} hatched inside "goose-pen"
** 350 hatched inside "goose-pen"

2. Coots.

Coots are ever-present and, while interesting in and of themselves, can be counted on as duck substitutes for tour groups that invariably arrive when ducks are feeding elsewhere. This year's production of approximately 250 is about average after last year's drop to 50 resulting from flooded conditions.

3. Other Water and Marsh Birds.

Great Blue Herons, Black Crowned Night Herons, and Common Egrets were present in their usual abundance both in and around the refuge. Their combined total production on the refuge, primarily on West Sister Island was again around 10,000. These birds, along with coots are the most conspicuous species throughout the summer.

One Snowy Egret put in an appearance during August and one Little Blue Heron spent most of the summer with us.

Cattle Egrets were present from early May to early October. Two adult and two immature utilized the office pond and new water-way along the entrance road much to the delight of bird watchers. Visitors could readily see the preferred feeding area of Cattle Egrets in wet meadows back from the pond bank compared to the larger Common Egret feeding in the pond itself.

4. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns.

The most abundant species in this group were, as usual, the Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. Caspian Terns were also abundant and a few utilized the office pond as a feeding area for several days.

Thirty species in this category visited the refuge at one time or another through the year although some species such as the American Avocet, Northern Phalarope and Western Sandpiper were represented by only one individual each.

Several pools on the refuge have broken dikes and waterlevels fluctuate drastically depending on windspeed and direction and the subsequent waterlevel of Lake Erie. One benefit of this situation is the exposed mud-flats available for these birds to feed on.

5. Doves.

No variation in the normal migration of these birds was noted. Those that are year-round residents apparently had no serious difficulties during the frequent snows last winter and certainly had no problems during this years mild fall.

B. Upland Game Birds.

Snow cover was extensive last winter, however, it did not become crusted so that pheasants and quail could not obtain food. As stated previously this last fall was mild and should have presented no problems to upland game birds. Food and cover this year have been excellent. Pheasant sightings have been frequent. Bobwhite quail, the only other upland game bird present on the refuge, were not observed this year, however, one was heard calling near the office. We hope to see a recovery of this plucky little bird.

C. Big-Game Animals.

White-tailed deer, the only big game species residing on the refuge, are maintaining their population at a desirable level without any specific management being directed toward them. No road kills of deer have been reported yet they are numerous enough to be seen occasionally by visitors. Several fawns were sighted and they, as well as the adults, appeared to be in very good condition. External factors affecting the size of the population would include some poaching and kills by wandering dogs.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents, Other Mammals.

1. Fur Animals.

Muskrats are the most important fur animal inhabiting the refuge. Habitat conditions are excellent except for fluctuating water-levels in several pools with broken dikes. The population is estimated to be about 20,000 or 5 muskrats per acre of marsh. Dike damage is the primary problem encountered with a desirably high population. Trappers are encouraged to concentrate on the "bank rats".

The population levels of other fur bearers remains within desirable limits. Raccoon, opossum and skunk are numerous enough to be seen occasionally yet do not seem to cause excessive nest destruction. Only a small population of mink is present as evidenced by the low number taken by trappers.

2. Predators.

Meat—eating wildlife continue their normal existance. Foxes, which are classified as "varmints", are plentiful but not too abundant. Local fox exterminators continue to complain that they are too numerous. Perhaps if they were reclassified as fur—bearers they would be considered scarce.

Feral dogs and cats are a problem as they are on most refuges.

Control techniques vary according to the situation as these animals can present a serious threat to upland and migratory species.

3. Rodents.

Ground hogs are numerous and constantly weaken dikes with their digging. Control measures are taken periodically, but have no lasting affect. Norway rats are seen occasionally around old buildings but have caused no problems. The squirrel population remains the same in isolated woodlots around the refuge.

4. Other Mammals.

Cottontail rabbits are abundant and in good health.

E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Ravens, Crows, and Magpies.

Unfortunately our pair of nesting eagles were not successful this year. This nest is one of only six active nests along the southwest shore of Lake Erie. Only one of the six breeding pair produced an eaglet. "Our" eagles have apparently decided to move their nest to a smaller, (10 acres) but more remote woods about 3/4 of a mile west of the present nest. One immature eagle is also seen regularly. This is probably last years eaglet. Another pair are frequently seen at Cedar Point and a third pair at the Darby Unit. Last winter one eagle picked up a muskrat on the lawn, only 75 feet away from the office. Ofcourse no one had a camera in hand.

One Osprey was observed on April 5th and again on May 3rd. This species is usually sighted on the refuge once or twice each year. The spring migration passed through the refuge during the first week of May. About 100 Sparrow Hawks were seen on May 5th. The most abundant species on the refuge are the Sparrow, Red-tailed and Marsh Hawks.

Great Horned, Short-eared and Screech Owls were the only species observed during the year. One Horned Owl is again using a deserted Eagle nest at Cedar Point. The owl population is low enough so that their effect on other species is negligible.

About 500 Crows passed through the refuge on migration, leaving a summer population of about 50. Fortunately their presence is known, but not note worthy. A few of these creatures always add a little spice to the situation.

F. Other Birds.

Red-singed blackbirds, while still our most abundant single species,

appear to have dropped from about 75,000 to about 50,000. They still outnumber our entire duck population.

Starlings continue to compete with Wood Ducks for nesting boxes. To combat this problem the openings in the boxes have been enlarged approximately one inch to allow more light to enter. The less-light-tolerant Starlings will hopefully respond in the Wood Duck's favor. To make the nest-box community, even less desirable for Starlings we have encouraged several Screech Owls to police the area in exchange for free-housing.

Members of the Toledo Naturalists: Association continued this year to make their monthly census. Many of these people are highly qualified birders and their observations provide valuable data for the refuge.

We anticipate receiving copies of the Ottawa Refuge Bird List that was compiled and submitted to Washington in September. Two-hundred and ninety birds are listed as well as twenty-five additional species which have been seen in the vicinity, but not on the refuge.

G. Fish.

No management is directed toward the fish population except to keep Carp out of the pools.

H. Reptiles.

Six Fox Snakes (Elaphe Vulpina) were sighted on one summer day on the refuge, which is unusual for this usually rare species.

I. Diseases.

None noted.

III REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Development.

Development centered primarily on the headquarters area. Shoulders of the entrance road were shaped, smoothed and seeded. Low and misshapen areas in the headquarters and shop-equipment building yards were filled, shaped and seeded; and a concrete walk poured between the buildings. An elaborate sewage system to service the new service building was completed. Bins, benches and equipment were fabricated and/or installed in the building to ready it for use. Inside headquarters troublesome water lines were changed to

prevent further freezing. Ten new, large signs including the main entrance sign were mounted, and three gates were relocated to afford better protection. As part of the refuge beautification program, eleven excess buildings were removed.

Darby residence and garage, painted. Rewired and replumbed parts of the newly acquired Q-9, to ready it for Assistant Managers' occupancy.

Approximately one-half-mile of Cedar Point dike (interior slope) was rip-rapped to control erosion. Approximately one-quarter-mile of ditch bank and dike was rip-rapped to control erosion and repair ice damage at Darby. Some 6 to 8 feet on a 300 foot front of the residence yard had been lost to erosion prior to this action. Much of the rip-rap had to be hand placed. Approximately two-miles of trails and dike top regravelled.

Seven agricultural and marsh pumps and five water control structures were overhauled and/or reset.

B. Plantings.

1. Aquatic and Marsh Plants.

None.

2. Trees and Shrubs.

Ten ornamental shrubs were planted at headquarters for land-scaping.

3. Upland Herbaceous Plants.

Approximately 42 acres of grasses were oversown on dikes, road shoulders, goose-pen, and headquarters, to better appearances and bolster weak spots. Moderately good germination and survival resulted. Resident geese caused some damage to lawn, road shoulders and goose-pen seedings.

4. Cultivated Crops.

Eleven cooperators farmed 1,939 acres of refuge land.—
Conversion from a five year to a three year crop rotation
has been completed, with the elimination of alfalfa. One
year of the rotation, which is the refuge share, is divided
\(\frac{1}{4} \) corn, \(\frac{1}{2} \) buckwheat, and \(\frac{1}{4} \) sorghum, the following year is
soybeans, all of which are harvested by the cooperator.
Following harvest, the soybean acres are planted to wheat,
to be harvested during the third year. Harvested wheat
acres are replanted to wheat to be turned under as green

manure before the corn-buckwheat-sorghum planting which begins the three year cycle again.

The planting, growing and harvest seasons were wet this year with all the accompanying benefits and problems. During planting, hustle and luck played a big part. Once crops were in, they did well except on the more poorly drained ground. With crops growing well the weeds did also. Cultivation was a matter of timing between rains.

Rain delayed soybean harvest and wheat planting following harvest. Several cooperators did not get their wheat planted which will require adjustments in the croping plan.

Buckwheat fields did not receive much waterfowl use this year in spite of a good crop. Normally these fields would be cleaned out. Many of the birds that would have fed on buckwheat were feeding in harvested soybean fields that had not been turned under, because of the rains. Hardly any compaction was observed.

C. Collections and Receipts.

1. Seed or Other Propagules.

No seed or propagules collected. Grass seed was purchased to sow on dikes, road shoulders, lawn and meadow.

2. Specimens.

None.

D. Control of Vegetation.

Mechanical control of vegetation was the only type used and consisted of crop cultivation and mowing of trails, dikes, ditch banks and meadows.

E. Planned Burning.

None.

F. Fires.

None.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. Grazing.

None.

B. Haying.

None.

C. Fur Harvest.

In the 1969-1970 trapping season, a total of 7,016 muskrats, 3 minks, 68 raccoons, 5 skunks, 22 opossums, and 9 foxes were harvested. The refuges share of pelts was sold for \$4,457.40.

A fur-harvest quota 14,800 muskrats plus all possible foxes, raccoons, opossums, and skunks was approved for the 1970-1971 trapping season. The refuge was again apportioned into six units to be trapped from December 14, 1970, through February 28, 1971. A drawing was held November 16, 1970, to select the six trappers plus two alternates from over 40 applicants. Each trapper is permitted an assistant.

"Lady luck" was against the refuge this year as only two good trappers were drawn. Three are very poor and the other only fairly good. Consequently, the harvest will fall far short of the quota. As of January 18, 1971, only 3,670 musdrats had been taken. Only two trappers will trap more than 1,000 musk-rats a piece.

Trapping conditions have been hard but good. Continued cold temperature has thickened the ice, but it has been free of snow much of the time. Some "trespass" trapping has occurred, and on a few occasions refuge trappers reported their traplines "run" by others. No trap thefts have been reported.

Pelt prices at about \$1.40 for muskrats are a little higher this year than last, and one fur-buyer has already stated he will pay a premium price for Cedar Point muskrats. Muskrat carcasses are selling as in previous years; about 10¢ a piece or 3 for \$1.00. Refuge trappers get 50% of the muskrat pelts and 100% of the carcasses.

D. Timber Removal.

None.

E. Commercial Fishing.

None.

F. Other Uses.

One special use permit was in effect which granted a tenantfarmer to inhabit a dwelling and out buildings for the period January 1, through December 31. A rental rate of \$65.00 per month is charged for a total revenue of \$780.00.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OR APPLIED RESEARCH

A. Progress Report.

1. Cooperative Canada Goose Propagation Project.

The Canada Goose propagation project involving the refuge and Ohio Department of Natural Resources continued. The term of the project was from November 1, 1965 through October 31, 1970, with a goal to produce 500 goslings annually. The term of the agreement is now satisfied, but the goal of producing 500 goslings annually has never been attained. This years production within the pen was about 350 goslings bringing the total for the period to about 850. An estimated 75 goslings were produced on the refuge outside of the pen in 1970. The State has made no move to remove the captives and pen, and the Bureau has not pushed for their removal. The State has indicated a desire to extend the agreement for two more years. Bureau opinion is to extend the agreement for one extra year. Consequently, at least another years production seems certain, and the pen will probably not be removed until 1973 to allow maturation of these goslings produced in 1971 prior to their release.

2. Neck-banding Canada Geese.

Neck-banding Canada Geese with various colored collars continued, but ran into a couple of snags. First, very few geese were captured, and second, Mr. John Koerner is entering military service in February 1971. Mr. Koerner, a graduate student at Ohio State University, marked and observed the geese locally, and was the clearing-house for sightings occurring elsewhere. Upon request, special effort was made by Patuxent to furnish Mr. Koerner with the information accumulated for assimilation in his final report. Information received to date indicates this a most interesting and worthwhile project. Hopefully it will be carried on by others. Excellent cooperation was received from observers in reporting Ottawa collared geese. This is what made the project worthwhile, and is very much appreciated. Many geese collared in 1969 returned to Ottawa in 1970.

3. Refuge Banding Program.

Emphasis for the past several years has been placed on banding Canada Geese. Little was known about the flock that migrates through this area. In summarizing recoveries, Table III gives indication of the wide-spread influence Ottawa may have, and viceversa, the number of areas that influence the picture at Ottawa. It seems the majority belong to the group designated the TVA flock, with minorities belonging to the east coast and Southern Illinois flocks. This may complicate meeting management objectives and goals set for "specific flocks."

As expected, many of the same geese stop at both Ottawa and Shiawassee Refuges, and Wheeler and Tennessee Refuges are the prime wintering areas. Somewhat of a surprise is the number of geese harvested in the spring by the Indians in Canada. Also a goose banded here in October 1969, was killed in September 1970, at Cape Jones, Quebec, which is the northeast point of James Bay. This is the first indication that some of our geese make use and perhaps nest in the area east of James Bay.

Table III - Canada Geese Band Returns To 2-17-71

Where Re	covered		os or Death ral Causes *1		cing *2	Total
Region III	Ohio	33	(+1)	37		71
	Michigan		(+4)	24		50
	Illinois		(+2)	8		13
	Indiana		()	7		7
	Wisconsin	-	(+1)	Ĭ4		7 5
	Total	58	(+8)	80	(45.4%)	146
	Transit District					
Region IV	Alabama	12	(+2)	19		33
	Tennessee		(+5)	6		36
	Kentucky	***				9
	Virginia	-		9 3 3 2		9 3 2 2
	North Carolina	a		3		3
	Maryland	•		2		2
	South Carolina	1	(+1)	•		2
	Total	38	(+8)	42	(23.9%)	88
Region V	Pennsylvania	**		8	· •** •** •** •** •**	8
	Total	•		8	(4.5%)	. 8
Canada	South of					
Canada	latitude 50	11		16		27
	North of					
Attributed	latitude 50 to Indian Harve	est		30		30
	Total	11		1,6	(26.2%)	57
					(======================================	
	GRAND TOTAL	107	(+16) *3	176	(100.0%)	299

¹⁹⁶⁶⁻⁵⁸ banded, 14 returns (24.1%)
1967-91 banded, 17 returns (18.7%)
1968-1457 banded, 173 returns (11.8%)
1969-1001 banded, 67 returns (6.7%)

¹⁹⁷⁰⁻⁴² banded, 3 returns (7.1%)

^{*1} includes 09,10,88,89
*2 includes 00,01,28,40
*3 banded there, recovered at Ottawa

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses.

Recreation is limited to various types of nature hikes, slide talks and movies. Refuge headquarters can accommodate up to 40 persons on these occasions.

B. Refuge Vistors.

Following is a list of people who visited the refuge:

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Jan.		Engineer	
19	Richard Johnston	Minneapolis R. O.	Final Inspection-Cedar Point
21	Marvin Perry	Lake Erie Wildfowlers	Work Projects
30	Norman Jimison	Toledo Edison Company	Outside Shop Light
30	E. M. Adams	Oak Harbor, Ohio	Information
Feb.			
4	G. E. Cummings	Area Biologist Havana, Illinois	Discuss System Approach
6	T. C. Mackey	Toledo, Ohio	Refuge visit
10	James Stapleton	Toledo, Chio	Bird-watching
13	Kermit Patchen	Ohio Army National Guard Columbus, Ohio (Engineer)	Boundary Dike-Inquiry
13	Roger Burch	Ohio Army National Guard Columbus, Ohio (Engineer)	Boundary Dike-Inquiry
17	Benny Morse	Boy Scout Troop Leader Port Clinton, Ohio	Nature Hike - With Troop #384 - Party of 5
25	Larry Toki	U. S. Game Protector Sandusky County	To view film-"Soo Little Time"
25	Garry McLaughlin	U. S. Game Protector Ohio State	To view film-"So Little Time"
25	Clyde Bolin	U. S. Game Protector Ohio State	To view film-"So Little Time"
25	Laurel VanCamp	U. S. Game Protector Ohio State	To view film-"So Little Time"
26	John Cason	Cleveland Metropolitan Park District	Observation
26	J. Kent McCoy	Cleveland Metropolitan Park District	Observation
Mar.			
6	Mrs. J. P. Scott	Bowling Green, Ohio	Bird-watching
9	Fred Topping	Port Arthur, Texas	Bird-watching
16	Richard Godovse	Point Pleasant, New Jersey	9

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Man			
Mar.	D. C. Gramichael	Tuesa County Preincer	Motor mahlana
17	R. S. Carmichael	Lucas County Engineer	Water problems
2.0	4 11 0 21	Toledo, Ohio	77.1
17	Arthur Ozolin	Lucas County Engineer	Water problems
		Toledo, Ohio	
17	Paul & Iris Moeller		Observe Swans
20	Paul Fetter	Toledo, Ohio	Observation
21	Mr.&Mrs. Geo.Griff-	U.S.N.Fish Hatchery	Courtesy & Refuge Visit
	ith	Hebron, Ohio	
21	Dr. Milton Trautman	Columbus, Ohio	Information & Visit Refuge
21	Dr. Mary Trautman	Columbus, Ohio	Information & Visit Refuge
21	Elyria Audubon	Elyria, Ohio	Refuge Field Trip -
			Party of 19
23	Dale Viles	Lansing, Michigan	Information & Visit Refuge
31	Bob Hotoling	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird Watching
31	Bob Barone	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird Watching
31	Mr.&Mrs.L.Walford	Berkeley, California	Bird Watching
J.L.	M • WH S • D • HOTTOIG	berkerey, oarriorma	DITU Waterling
Amee			
Apr.	Mrs. Myrtle Sarver	Waterville, Ohio	Visit Refuge
1	Mrs. Ila Reisler	Toledo, Ohio	Visit Refuge
1	William Cornwall	Philadelphia, Pa.	Former Job Corpsman &
			Veteran-Visited Refuge
3	Mr.&Mrs. P. Jones	Taylor, Michigan	Bird Watching
6	John Toberg	Sandusky, Ohio	Visit Refuge
7	Michael Zwahlen	Millbury, Ohio	Tour Refuge
7	Ellen Pearce	Denver, Colorado	Area and Refuge Visit
7	LeeAnn Greestoferro	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Refuge Visit
9	Mr.&Mrs.D.Hinds	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird Watching
9	Tom L. Langbon	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird Watching
9	R. T. Langbon	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird Watching
10	W. R. Kindserman	Vermilion, Ohio	Refuge Tour
29	Waller Lambert	St. Charles, Michigan	Pick Motor for
_,			Shiawassee NWR
29	John Seyrek	Elsie, Michigan	Pick up Motor for
			Shiawassee NWR
May			
1	J. C. Finch	Youngstown, Ohio	Information on Refuge
-	o. o. linen	(Kentucky University)	Management & Tour
1	Tom Basler	Richmond, Kentucky	H H
i	James R. Smith		18 19
	Edward Peace	Louisville, Kentucky	H H
1		Cincinnati, Ohio	10 10
1	Kelly G. Mag	Pikeville, Kentucky	th th
1	Barbara Burchett	Richmond, Kentucky	
1	Linda White	Lexington, Kentucky	10 12

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Mav			
May	De H I Dedenadoné	Ventueler Unispensitus	Information on Define
1	Dr.W.J.Rudersdorf	Kentucky University	Information on Refuge
-	Datas Mhamasan	Richmond, Kentucky	Management & Tour
1	Peter Thompson	01.1-	Windle De Barre
4	Mrs. B. W. Glass	Oregon, Ohio	Visit Refuge
4	Mrs. Ruth Clark	Oregon, Ohio	Visit Refuge
4	Gilbert Gose	Toledo, Ohio	Employment Inquiry
4	Tim Fisher	Martin, Ohio	Interest in Refuge Operation
4	Lowell Roe	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Edison Co., lease
5	Marvin K. Johnson	District Game Biologist East Lansing, Michigan	Motor Parts from Cedar Point
5	Richard Kandik	Toledo, Ohio	Information on Refuge
7	John F. Barsa	Parma, Ohio	Tour Refuge
7	Richard Paulette	Oak Harbor, Ohio	Inquiry & Tour Refuge
8	E. E. Good	Ohio State University	Wildlife Management and
		Wildlife Management Class	Tour Refuge
		Columbus, Ohio	(Group of 12)
15	Marjorie Dean	Toledo Naturalist	Cattle Egrets - Inquiry
		Toledo, Ohio	
19	Napin Shelton	AnnArbor, Michigan	Check on Shore Birds
19	Mark Feusner	Fremont, Ohio	Make Preparations for 5th Grade Conservation Tour
19	Doyle Sominec	Martin, Ohio	10 10 10:
19	Rev.&Mrs. J.Remer	Huron, Ohio	Bird & Wildlife Interest
19	Robert C. Haas	Plymouth, Ohio	Bird Watcher
25	Mark Moeller	Millbury, Ohio	Refuge Inquiry
25	Ed Jensen	Elmore, Ohio	Wildlife Interest
27	J. B. Roberts	Birmingham, Michigan	Inquiry on Refuge Tours and Drives
28	William Knitt	Toledo, Chio	Observation of Waterfowl
28	Iris Cole	Clay enter, Ohio	Wildlife Observations
			(Party of 5)
Jun.			
5	Mr.&Mrs.J.Cooper	Lakeswood, Ohio	Bird Watching
5	Richard Wolters	Holland, Michigan	Interested in Wildlife
11	James Monnie	Minneapolis, R.O.	Recreation Planning
11	Marvin Duncan	Minneapolis, R.O.	Recreation Planning
11	Edward Stevenson	Minneapolis, R.O.	Recreation Planning
16	Stanley A. Burger	U. S. Dept. of Labor Washington, D. C.	Job Corps Property
23	A. M. Rubendunst	Cincinnati Bd. of Educa- tion, Cincinnati, Ohio	Information and Tour of Refuge
24	Tom Heferle	Toledo, Ohio	Summer Employment Inquiry
26	Mr.&Mrs. E. Novak	Warren, Michigan	Tour Refuge
26	Mr.&Mrs. O. White	Waupun, Wisconsin	Visit & Tour Refuge
26	Mr.&Mrs. R. Bittner		it it it it

Jul. 1 1 1 1 13	Mike O'Brien Stanley Burger George Miller	U. S. Dept. of Labor Gehier Gerine, Maryland U. S. Dept. of Labor	Job Corps Property Disposal
1 1 1 13	Stanley Burger	Gehier Gerine, Maryland	Job Corps Property Disposal
1 1 13	Stanley Burger		oop oor by troper of proposer
1 1 13		U. D. Depu. OI -abol	M M M M
1	George Miller	Edison, New Jersey	
1	dear go manage	U. S. Dept. of Labor	10 11 10 10
13		Alexandria, Virginia	
13	Iwan Barlem	Detroit, Michigan	Visit and Tour Refuge
	Mrs. A. I. Klug	Pittsburg Public Schools	Information & Tour Refuge
13	11100	Pittsburg, Penna.	THE OTHER PROPERTY OF TOUR HOTUS
	Audrey C. Klug	Pittsburg Public Schools	20 10 10 10
		Pittsburg, Penna.	
14	Earl Cunningham	Mississippi Valey Mgt.	Region 4 - Courtesy Visit
		Biologist, Memphis, Tenn.	mogram # _ oodi oopi 41916
14	W. A. Tuxpatrice	Ontario, Canada	Camping Inquiry and
	The same state of the same sta		Tour Refuge
14	Chris Stotler	Rudolph, Ohio	Mapping Corn Fields for
		Additional of the second	Division of Wildlife Services
16	Paul Laes	Dayton, Ohio	Public Relations Rep.Frig.Mfg.
		2, 0,	Co., Information & Tour Refuge
17	Mr.&Mrs.A.Thornton	Pittsburgh, Penna.	Bird Watching
17	Kent Muchulland	Orchard Lake, Michigan	Make Arrangements for Boy
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Scout Troop 115 to Tour Refuge
20	Stacy Lloyd	Toledo, Ohio	Observation & Research
20	Bob Houghton	Toledo, Chio	Snake Hunting for Project
20	Nancy Stork	Toledo, Ohio	Observation & Research
20	Tom Rudry	Toledo, Ohio	B N
	Harold W. Baldwin	Toledo, Ohio	Artist - Observe Wildlife
27	Mr.&Mrs.G.Young	Madison Hgts., Michigan	Sight-seeing & Information
_	Ben Chio	Snyder, Oklahoma	Courtesy Call & Refuge Visit
28	Mr.&Mrs. T. Cole	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Tour Refuge
29	Ellen A. Brediger	Toledo, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
	C. A. Glasgow	Hawk Mtn .Sanctuary , Penna .	Wildlife Information
	Ann Spencer	Toledo, Ohio	Wildlife Observation & Tour
	Mrs. K. Prediger	Toledo, Ohio	N N N N
29	Kathy Prediger	Toledo, Ohio	10 10 10 10 10
29	Theknapp Family	Westland, Michigan	N N N N
	Walter Edelen	Toledo, Ohio	Open Space Study-Toledo
			Council of Government
30	Peter Atonna	Toledo, Ohio	10 10
30	Clark Taylor	Port Clinton, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
iugo	•		
	David Denin	Toledo, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
4	Todd Fairfax	Ashtabula, Ohio	Information & Observation
	Mr.&Mrs.E.Swenson	Irwin, Penna.	III) III; III
		School Principals	
5	Eugene Mannes	Ridley Park, Penna.	Wildlife Observation
	Gilbert Gessert	Toledo, Ohio	Sight-seeing
-	O. J. Kane	Toledo, Ohio	W W

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Aug.			
7	Richard Sullivan	Saginaw, Michigan	Information & Observation
10	W. F. Ramsey	Huron, Ohio	Sight-seeing
10	D. Morgan	N. Rayalton, Ohio	11 11
12	W. C. Nuchuey	Division of Wildlife	Courtest Call & Visit
12	R. Kendale	Port Clinton, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
12	R. Morgan	Port Clinton, Ohio	10
12	Hank Andrews	Cleveland Press News	Information on Press
		Cleveland, Ohio	Releases
12	Daniel Macana	Exchange Student (Wisconsin	
	Delliter Intern	Kenya, East Africa	For Project
12	Victor H. Bernal	Exchange Student(Sisconsin	
12	AICCOL II. Delikal	ElSalvador, Central America	
13	Mr.&Mrs.A.Hoefle		
		Toledo, Ohio	Bird Watching
13	Mr.&Mrs. J. Kotok	Refuge Manager-Agassiz	Courtesy Call & Visit
7.1.	and Family	NWR, Middle River, Minn.	0 1 71 11
14	Dr.Douglas McLain	Great Lakes Fishery Lab.	Courtesy Visit
2.0	2132 11	AnnArbor, Michigan	
17	Bill Houser	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Visit
17	Norman Trott	Melbourne-Victoria,	Information & Visit
- 0		Australia	
18	Robert T.Mitchell	Patuxent Wildlife Research	Blackbird Depredations
- 0		Center, Sandusky, Ohio	
18	Paul W. Lefebvre	Wildlife Research Lab.	10 10
		Gainesville, Florida	
18	B. L. Bishop	Oregon Ohio	Sight-seeing
18	A. C. Freligh	Toledo, Ohio=	10 10
18	John Moor	Toledo, Ohio	10 10
19	Herbert Dixon	Flint, Michigan	Information & Observation
20	Kenneth Kelly	Brunswick, Ohio	Sight-seeing
20	Elmer Schoemock	Toledo, Ohio	Photograph Wildlife
24	Paul Burnor	Burnor Realty Co.	Information & Observation
		Toledo, Ohio	
24	Joe Pilkington	Toledo, Ohio	19 10 10
24	Bob Martin	Toledo, Ohio	10 10, 10
24	Don Wenkhous	National Audubon Society	Information & Observation
		Gibsonia, Penna.	
25	R. Piper	U. S. Army Colonel	Information & Observation
	-	Fort Benning, Georgia	
25	Lois Klempner	Toledo, Ohio	10 10 10
25	Don Strayes	Toledo, Ohio	News Photographer
25	Richard A. Coon	Division of Wildlife Serv.	
		Sandusky, Ohio	and Courtesy Call
25	Richard O. Winters	n n n	n n n
25	Chris Stotler	10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10
26	Mr.&Mrs.R.Renaud	Windsor, Ontario, Canada	Information & Observation
27	Mr.&Mrs.C.Stafford	Jackson, Michigan	Sight-seeing
	and Family		~~E114-A-A-C-4112

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Ang			
Aug. 27	Donald Roberts	Dowling, Michigan	Wildlife Information &
			Observation
27	C. Wilson	Madison Hgts., Michigan	D te
27	Tom Rudry	Toledo, Ohio	Photography & Observation
27	Bob Houghton	Toledo, Ohio	10 10 10
27	Stacy Lloyd	Toledo, Ohio	10 10 10
27	Mr.&Mrs.G.Knepper	McComb, Ohio	Bird-watching
27	Jeffrey Sanders	Chicago, Illinois	Bird-watching & Photograph;
28	Mrs. P. Grenier	Detroit, Michigan	Tour Refuge
28	Mrs. E. Eteen	Detroit, Michigan	Tour Refuge
31	Richard Glossa	F.B.I., Sandusky, Ohio	Investigate Theft
31	Robert Quaintance	F.B.I., Sandusky, Ohio	Investigate Theft
Sep.			
1	Donald Tieman	Port Clinton, Ohio	Sight-seeing
1	Mr.&Mrs. Major	Vermilion, Ohio	Mi N
3	K. Uleienki	Fulbright Student	Interested in American
		Miami(Florida) University	Wildlife Refuges-
3	Mr.&Mrs.E.Shueavar	Nugegoda, Ceylon Toledo, Ohio	Information & Observation
3	Ken Schedler	Cleveland, Ohio	Visit Refuge
4	Carl J. Ulbrich	Troy, Michigan	Visit Refuge
8	C. A. Sticling	Vermilion, Chio	Information & Observation
9	P. G. Jacle	Port Clinton, Ohio	Bird-study
9	E. M. Jensen	Rocky Ridge, Ohio	Duck-study
9	Ed. Dusseau	Rocky Ridge, Ohio	Duck-study
9	Ed. Kaiser	Rocky Ridge, Ohio	Geese-study
9	Wm. R.Kinderman	Vermilion, Ohio	Information-Waterfowl
	ware restrictively	vermitton, outo	
15	Rodney Bearns	Graytown, Ohio	Regulations etc. To discuss the Geese &
1)	Rouley Deal in	Gray town, Onto	
15	Orten Bearns	Graytown, Ohio	Duck Population
16	Michael Mount	Tiffin, Ohio - Ohio	Wildlife Observation
100	michael houng	State University, Med. Stude	
16	C. W. Lutz	Tiffin, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
16	Richard Sette	Waverly, Ohio	witaille opservation
16	Mr.&Mrs.E.S.Thorn	Akron, Ohio	-
17	Dwight Gettings	Toledo, Ohio	th 10
17	Dave Krueger	Toledo, Ohio	
17	Marcella Dehring		
17	Richard Sette	Genoa, Ohio	n n
21	Mr.&Mrs.R.Sproull	Waverly, Ohio	
22	J. T. Babcoca	Toledo, Ohio	
24	Mr.&Mrs.W.L. Ross	Worthington, Ohio	Bird-watching
		Brighton, Michigan	Bird-watching
25 28	William Feechs	Lansing, Michigan	Law Enforcement
28	Daniel Lenke	Port Clinton, Ohio	Observe Wildlife
20	M. D. Downs, II	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Wildlife

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Sep.			
28	Richard A. Coon	Division of Wildlife Serv. Sandusky, Ohio	Courtesy Call
30	Marcia Mason	Girl Scout's Leader Toledo Area	Tour Refuge
30	Mary Robinson	17 19 117	10 10
30	Alice Streeter	19 19 19	10 19
30	Kathy Kruse	tt tt th	10 10
30	Mrs. G. Willett	n n n	10
30	Dolores Linke	87 17 17	19 19
30	Joyce McClellan	11 12 11	II II
30	Barbara Sury	11 11 11	10 10
30	Terry Edwards	10 10 10	10 10
30	Patricia Shaffer	10 10 10	19 19
30	Sue Silka	19 10 10	17 18
30	Gwen Fahey	19 19 19	19 19
30 Oct.	R. Cameran	Northfield, Chio	Wildlife Observation
	M C Mondi	Parling State University	Soine Fishing Information
1	M. C. Mondl	Bowling State University Bowling Green, Ohio	Seine Fishing Information
1	Isabel Taylor	AnnArbor, Michigan	Wildlife Observation
1	Fred Fairbairn	London, Ontario	Information & Observation
1	G. Rhem	Hamilton, Ontario	10 10 10
1	K. W. Dittmer	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird-watching
2	Wm. Hawgood	Cleveland, Ohio	Information & Observation
2	Art Bryan	Cleveland, Ohio	10 10 10
2	Roger Gamble	Toledo, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
2	D. C. Blevins	Winchester Arms Representative, Louisville, Ky.	Courtesy Call
2	R. D. Ogden	B.S.F.W. Service Columbus, Ohio	Courtesy Call
2	Mr.&Mrs. W. Hehr	Toledo, Ohio	Wildlife Observation
	Clayton Ohm	Port Clinton, Ohio	th to
5	Mr.&Mrs.M.Romoser	Lorain, Ohio	10 th
6	Charles F. Daniels	Huron, Ohio	Wildlife Photography
6	C. A. Shepherst	Portland, Oregon	Information & Observation
6	Mr.&Mrs.J.Shepherst		10 10 10
6	J. C. Hedin	Toledo, Ohio	12 10 10
6	Dale Davis	Toledo, Ohio	19 10 10
6	Emery Schepp	Waupun, Wisconsin	Refuge & Wildlife Observation
6	Gerard Mevtes	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Migration
7	James M. Cronk	Norwalk, Ohio	th th
8	Mrs. D. Young & Son	Norwalk, Ohio	18 18:
8	Rachel Crank	Norwalk, Ohio	10 - 10
8	Mr. &Mrs.R. Hartsock	Fostoria, Ohio	Observe Migration

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Oct.	All the car we am AN The the time the text the time and the cast and the time and time		
9	Dennis Kurtz	Oregon, Chio	Information & Observation
9	Ray Fassett	Oregon, Ohio	n n n
			19 19 19
9	R. J. Fassett	Oregon, Ohio	
9	Chris Stotler	Instructor-Muskingum Area	Tour of Refuge
		Technical Institute,	(also 17 students in
0	013	Zanesville, Ohio	the party)
9	Charles Woolf		
9	Paul J. Burnor	Burnor Realty Co. Toledo, Ohio	Information & Observation
9	Mr.&Mrs.H.Sinclair	Port Clinton, Ohio	Observe Migration
9	Mr.&Mrs.C.Tayor	Port Clinton, Ohio	Observe Migration
9	Mr.&Mrs.T.Kruse	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Migration
13	Frank Barber	Milan, Ohio	Information & Observation
16	Charles Kniffin	U.S.G.M.A., Indiana	Courtesy Call
17	Charles Balduf	Nelsonville, Ohio	Information & Observation
19	Dr.&Mrs.L.Bristol	AnnArbor, Michigan	Bird-watching
19	Mr.&Mrs.L.Santes	Mt.Pocono, Penna.	Bird-watching
20	Elizabeth Munger	H.S.Senior's English	46 seniors & 3 adults-views
		Instructor, Perrysburg, Ohio	"So Little Time" & Toured
			Refuge
20	Kent Mulholland	Boy Scout, Troop 115	To arrange for tour of
		Leader, Orchard Lake, Mich.	
20	Tom Whazton	Ohio Div.of Wildlife	To visit Refuge Manager
		Sandusky, Ohio	
20	Wm. Ambrose	Riverview School For	Field Trip-15 students
		Retarded Children	and 3 adults
20	Harold Mayfield	Waterville, Ohio	To visit Refuge Manager
21	Hilde Bechtold	St.Paul, Minnesota	Information for Research
21	Milde Bechfold	Surfact, Infinesora	Project
22	J. D. Fleming	Tolodo Ohio	Visit Refuge
22	R. C. Smith	Toledo, Ohio B. C. I., London, Ohio	Information & Observation
23	T. Duluc		
-		Oberlin, Ohio	Bird-watching
23	H. Jocbensen	Fremont, Ohio	Sight-seeing
23	James Lenardson	Toledo Edison Company	Sight-seeing
02	There's Amin's and	Toledo, Ohio	11/12 13 10 mt - 1 1 1
23	Paul Ashley	Port Clinton, Ohio	Wildlife Photographing
24	G. Fahey	Girl Scout Leader	Make arrangements for
01		Toledo, Ohio	Field Trip
26	Dan Wheeler	Cleveland, Ohio	Information & Observation
26	Frank Robinson	Akron, Ohio	11 10 11
26	H. E. Wheeler	Akron, Ohio	19 19 19
26	Larry Propelle	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Naturalist Project
26	Don Hill	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Naturalist Project
26	Mrs. W. Marlett	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Naturalist Project
26	Mrs. Eva Burchell	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Naturalist Project
26	William Taylor	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Naturalist Project

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose
Oct.			
28	Mr.&Mrs.H.Kind	Lancaster, Ohio	Bird-watching
28		Maumee, Ohio	Refuge Visit
	Mrs. C. Reynolds		Wildlife Observation
28	Dr.&Mrs.M.E.Lester	Clinton, Iowa	
28	Mrs. W. Stengel	Mt.Morris, Illinois	Information & Observation
29	Rev. T.F. Cullen	Akron, Ohio	Observe Migration
29	F. E. Vertch	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Observation
29	Jim Monnie	Minneapolis R.O.	Inspection Tour
29	J. Ellis	Minneapolis R.O.	Inspection Tour
30	J. Findlay	Harbor Hills & McCord	Information for arrangemen
		Girl Scout Representative	to Tour Refuge
30	G. J. Koester	Oregon, Ohio	Observe Migration
30	D. W. Wollenbecker	Oregon, Ohio	19 19
30	Don Dorf	Toledo, Ohio	10 10
30	James T. Bauer	Toledo, Ohio	12 10
30	Mrs. C. Cliffe	Sylvania, Ohio	Information & Observation
30	Mrs. G. Elms	Sylvania, Ohio	10 to 10
30	Mrs. R. Robinson	Sylvania, Ohio	19 19 19
31	Kent Mulholland	Boy Scout Troop 115	Field Trip & Observe Water
		Leader, Orchard Lake, Mich.	fowl Banding Operations
			6 boys & 2 adults
Nov.			
4	Mrs. M. Backfisch	Radio Station WGTE	Photograph Geese
		Toledo, Ohio	5- 1
4	Mr. H. Backfisch	Radio Station WGTE	To Film Canada Geese
-		Toledo, Ohio	
4	Keith Davis	Radio Station WGTE	Information & Observation
-		Toledo, Ohio	
5	Ken Shanes	Boy Scouts of America	To Make Arrangements for
	ngii bilanco	Oak Harbor, Ohio	Refuge Tours
5	Mr.&Mrs. F.Dippel	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Migration
9	Andrew Davis	Eremont, Ohio	Sight-seeing
10	C.B.Swineford	Detroit, Michigan	Information & Observation
10			
	Glenn Lau	Oak Harbor, Ohio	Observe Migration
10	Mr.&Mrs.M.Anderson	Toledo Compass Club	Arrange for Speaking en-
3.0	m 1274-	Toledo, Ohio	gagement on Wildlife
13	Thomas Ellis	Cleveland, Ohio	Information & Observation
13	Rev.&Mrs.B.Ulele	Cincinnati, Ohio	19 11 19
13	Mrs. B. VanNatta	Port Clinton, Ohio	10 10 10
13	Emma Moenich	Port Clinton, Ohio	11 11 11
13	F. T. Blyth	Instructor-Penta County	Toured Refuge with 8 Senio
		Vocational High School	Students in party
16	Mrs. S. Ricci	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Migration
17	Warren Thorp	Toledo, Ohio	Observe Migration
18	P. J. Wilhelm	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Observation
19	Keith Krau	Avon, Ohio	Photography
19	Welton Hunter	Corunna, Michigan	Information & Observation
19	Ed. Beckenmeier	Bay Village, Ohio	Observation & Information
			For Return Trip With Group

Date	Name	Affiliation or Address	Purpose

Nov.			
19	Mr.&Mrs.O. Feber	Bay Village, Ohio	Information & Observation
19	Harold King	Lorain, Ohio	Photograph Geese
19	Ted King	Lorain, Ohio	10 10
19	Walter McGilliard	Findlay, Ohio-B.S.F.&W	Courtesy Call
23	Charles Holbrook	U. S. Navy, Great Lakes, Ill	• Visit
23	Sgt.R.Delagrange	Ohio State Patrol, Sandusky	Conduct Safety Meeting
24	Richard Coon	Division of Wildlife Serv.	Courtesy & Trap Starlings
		Sandusky, Ohio	
24	J. D. Lenardson	Toledo Edison Company	Discuss Navarre Marsh
24	E. F. Doen	Toledo Edison Company	10 10 17
25	Jim Monnie	Minneapolis, R. O.	10 10 11
25	Ed Stevenson	Minneapolis, R. O.	10 10 11
27	Clarence Hartig	Tescott, Kansas	Observation
- 1	Charles Balduf	Ottawa, Ohio	Information & Observation
- •	Thomas Truehart	Peru, Indiana	Visit Refuge
30	William Fucks	U.S.G.M.A., Lansing, Mich.	Courtesy Call
Dec.			
2	Earl Wickert	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Observation
2	J. D. Brown	Toledo, Ohio	Visit Refuge
2	Mr.&Mrs.P.McIntyre	Sandusky, Ohio	Information & Observation
7	Allan Hamilton	Elmore, Ohio	Visit Refuge
9	Charles Smith	E. Claridon, Ohio	N N
9	John Witte	Maumee, Ohio	Information & Observation
9	Grace Pamell	Toledo, Ohio	Visit Refuge & Observation
9	Lloyd Williams	Genoa, Ohio	Tour Refuge
9	Jim Earl	Toledo, Ohio	Information & Visit Refuge
10	C. B. Wheeler	Ray Village, Ohio	Visit Refuge

Frequent vistors throughout the year were the following:

Karl Bednarik	Supervisor, Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station
Laurel VanCamp Jack Weeks	Naturalist, Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station Biologist, Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station
John W. Koerner	Graduate Student, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Clyde Bolin	Ohio State Game Protector
John Staab	Ohio State Game Protector
Gary McLaughlin	Ohio State Game Protector
Staff Members	Patuxent Research Center, Sandusky, Ohio
Farm Cooperators	Farming refuge property
Refuge Trappers	Trapping on refuge property
Hunters	Seeking information - boundaries of refuge etc.
Miscellaneous	
Permit Applicants	Residence within a radius of 25 miles for information and various applications
Numerous visitors	Information and to view waterfowl migration

C. Refuge Participation.

Date	Name Name	Nature of Participation (OFF REFUGE)		
2-26	Carroll	Presented film "So Little Time" and talk to 28 members of East Toledo Club, Toledo, Ohio		
2=26	Manke	Attended blackbird depredation control meeting, at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Sandusky, Ohio, with 40 in attendance		
3-09	Manke	Presented slide talk on "Refuge Activities and Management" to 40 members of the Kiwanis Club, at Genoa, Ohio		
3-12	Manke Carroll	Attended Eagle Scouts dinner at Commadore Perry Inn, Toledo, Ohio, with 500 in attendance		
3-19	Manke	Presented slide talk to 12 Boy Scout leaders at St. John Lutheran Church, Port Clinton, Ohio		
3-31	Manke	Presented slide talk to 70 students and teachers at Oak Harbor High School, Oak Harbor, Ohio		
4-12	Manke Carroll	Attended and participated - meeting concerning water problems, arranged by Lucas County Engineers and interested persons, held at Jerusalem Twp. Hall, Oregon, Ohio, with 22 in attendance		
4-24	Manke	Presented bird slides and talk to 40 students at Clay High School, Oregon, Ohio		
4-2 8	Carroll	Presented film "So Little Time" to 40 members of Fraternal Order of Police Associates, Bayview Park, Toledo, Ohio		
5-06	Manke	Presented slide talk to 6 members of Eliston Brotherhood, Eliston, Ohio		
5-07	Manke	Attended U. S. Government Property Protection meeting, Cleveland, Ohio		
5-13	Carroll	Presented film "So Little Time" to 20 members of Exchange Club, at Norwood Inn, Toledo, Ohio		
6-07	Carroll	Presented "So Little Time" to 25 members of the Lake Erie Wildfowlers at Oregon, Ohio		
6-16	Carroll	Presented *So Little Time* to 22 members of East Toledo High Twelve Club, Toledo, Ohio		

===	Date	Name	Nature of Participation (OFF REFUGE)
	9-13	Carroll	Presented talk on "Regulations" to 65 members of the Lake Erie Waterfowlers, Oregon, Ohio
	9 -1 3	Manke Carroll	Manager Manke participated in presenting "Waterfowl Identification" sponsored by the Wolf Creek Sportsmen's Club, at Jerusalem Twp. Hall, Oregon, Ohio - Assistant Manager Carroll also attended, there were 250 members and interested people in attendance
1	0-14	Carroll	Presented slide talk to 40 students at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
1	1-20	Carroll	Presented film "So Little Time" to 135 Cub Scouts and parents at St.Patricks of Heather- down, Toledo, Ohio
1	2-01	Carroll	Presented slide talk to 30 government class students at Sylvania High School, Sylvania, Ohio

Date	Name	Nature of Participation (ON REFUGE)
2-17	Manke	Conducted refuge tour for 5 members of Boy Scout Troop 384, and their leader from Port Clinton, Ohio
3-21	Manke	Conducted Swan Hike on refuge for 35 members of the Audubon Society, Springfield, Ohio
3-22	Manke	Conducted Swan Hike on refuge for 40 members of the Toledo Naturalists Society, Toledo, Ohio
3-28	Manke	Conducted refuge tour and talk on "Refuge Activities and Management" to 20 members of the Kirtland Bird Club, Cleveland, Ohio - and 40 members of the Washtenow Audubon Society, AnnArbor, Michigan
4-13/18	All Staff Members	Participated in "Open House" activities - tours and talks were conducted with film "Soo Little Time" presented and refreshments served to the general public - 200 attended

Dat	e Name	Nature of Participation (ON REFUGE)
4-1	7 Manke Carroll	Conducted nature study hike of refuge and presented film "So Little Time" for 53 third grade students of J. C. Waters School, Oak Harbor, Ohio
4-2	5 Manke	Conducted nature tour of refuge and talk on "Management and Activities", then presented film "So Little Time" to 12 college students and instructor, from Akron University, Akron, Ohio - 2 bird-watchers were also in attendance
4-2	8 Carroll	Conducted tour of Refuge and presented movie "So Little Time" to 10 members of Cub Scout Pack 342 and 2 Den Mothers from Williston, Ohio
4-2	9 Manke Carroll	Conducted nature study hike of refuge and presented "So Little Time" to 33 third grade students and teachers from Graytown School, Graytown, Ohio
5-1	/3 Manke	Conducted 10 senior students and 2 professors from Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, on refuge tour and presented talk on "Refuge Problems and Management" with a question and answer session
5-0	7 Manke	Conducted tour of refuge and question and answer discussion with 30 students and 2 teachers from Clay High School, Oregon, Ohio
5-0	8 Manke	Conducted tour of refuge and question and answer discussion with 28 students and 2 teachers from Clay High School, Oregon, Ohio
5-0	8 Manke	Conducted afternoon tour of refuge and talk for 11 Wildlife Management Students and their professor from Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
5 -1	3 Manke	Escorted 16 members of the Christ Methodist Church, Women's Club, Oregon, Ohio, on a nature tour, then presented slide talk and viewed film "So Little Time"
5-2	5 Manke	Conducted nature hike for 9 Cub Scouts, Pack 342 and Den Mother from Williston, Ohio

Date	Name	Nature of Participation (ON REFUGE)		
6 -1 5	Manke	Conducted tour of refuge and discussed plans for "Fall Field Day" with 9 members of the Ottawa County Board of Education and Superintendent of County Schools		
7-13	Holbrook	Conducted tour of Darby Unit for 10 members of the Oak Harbor 4-H Club, Oak Harbor, Ohio		
9 – 21	All Staff Members	Conducted refuge tours and at 6 designated stops - refuge and state personnel explained various phases of refuge and wildlife to 800 5th grade students and teachers from the Ottawa County School District		
9-30	Carroll	Escorted 12 Girl Scout Leaders from the Toledo Area on tour of the refuge then presented talk and film "So Little Time"		
10-01	Manke	Conducted nature study tour of refuge and presented film "So Little Time" for 47 members of seventh grade science class and 3 adults from New Reigle School, New Reigle, Ohio		
10-05	Carroll	Conducted nature hike and presented film *So Little Time* for 15 members of Boy Scout Troop 997, and 3 adult leaders from Oregon, Ohio		
10-09	Manke	Conducted 17 young men and 2 instructors from Muskingum Technical School, New Concord, Ohio, on tour of refuge and had a question and answer session.		
10-12	Manke Carroll	Conducted refuge nature study hike and presented film "So Little Time" for 90 third grade students and 7 adults from J. C. Waters School, Oak Harbor, Ohio		
10-20	Manke	Conducted refuge tour and presented film to 46 students and 3 adults from Perrysburg High School, Perrysburg, Ohio		
10-20-	Manke	Conducted afternoon refuge tour and presented film "So Little Time" for 15 students and 3 adults from Riverview School for retarded children, Oak Harbor, Ohio - Ottawa Job Corps Center caretakers also viewed film		

Date	Name	Nature of Participation (ON REFUGE)	
10-24	Carroll	Conducted tour of refuge and presented "So Little Time" for 23 members of Girl Scout Troop 201, Toledo, Ohio	
10-30	Carroll	Conducted tour of refuge and presented film for 19 members of Girl Scout Troop 452, Toledo, Ohio	
10-31	Carroll	Conducted nature study hike and talk, then presented "So Little Time" for 6 members and 2 leaders of Boy Scout Troop 115, Orchard Lake, Michigan	
11-13	Carroll	Conducted 7 students and instructor on refuge tour and talk, from Penta County Vocational High School, Perrysburg, Ohio	
11-17	Carroll	Conducted nature hike for 65 Cub Scout and their parents from Port Clinton, Ohio, then presented the film "So Little Time"	

Summary of Programs Presented

	Off-site		On-site		Total	
Presented By	Number Programs	Attendance	Number Programs	Attendance	Number Programs	Attendance
Manke *	6	200	17	391	23	591
Carroll	10	470	7	109	17	579
Holbrook	**	-	1	10	1	10
Staff	1	250	5	1183	6	1433
Total	17	920	30	1693	47	2613

^{*} $\frac{1}{2}$ hour TV program presented on one Toledo Station (WGTE) with a 30 mile range of transmission

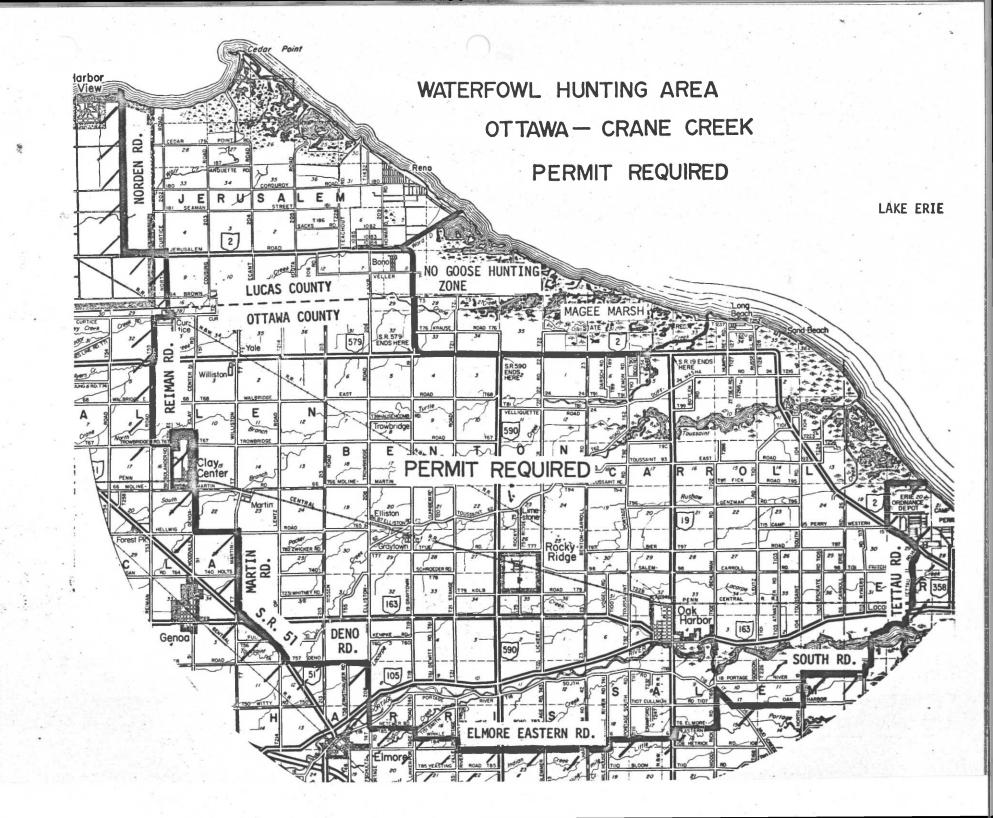
D. Hunting.

No hunting was permitted on the refuge. On the adjacent state owned Magee Marsh controlled hunting area, 681 hunters bagged 1,454 ducks in 23 shooting days. Comparison with previous years are shown in Table IV. Hunting success was good on several "leased" areas near the refuge, and moderately good on the state owned Metzger Marsh which adjoins the refuge. An estimated 10,000 ducks were taken in the vicinity of the refuge. Goose shooting is prohibited on Magee and Metzger Marshes and about 1,000 acres of privately owned land until the goose propagation project is terminated.

Table IV - Magee Marsh Controlled Hunt 1965-1970

	Total	Total	Success Ratio	
Year	No. Hunters	Ducks Harvested	Birds	
			- 40 40 40 40 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	
1965	465	641	1.37	
1966	525	971	1.85	
1967	637	1,556	2.44	
1968	391	791	2.00	
1969	589	1,031	1.75	
1970	681	1,454	2.13	

This was the first year for a mandatory report of all geese taken within a 10-mile perimeter of a state or federal water-fowl management area (state regulation). Reports show 6,721 hunters took 1,275 geese in the Ottawa Refuge Zone. Even though this regulation was well publicized, many hunters seemed unaware of it, and others were unsure of the boundary. Consequently, the goose-harvest from the Ottawa Refuge flock is thought to be at least 1,500, which would just about equal the total of the other three goose-zoned areas in the state. Reports show 11,202 hunters bagged 2,985 geese in the four zoned areas within the State. Aerial counts showed that Ottawa Refuge usually held just about half of all the geese in Ohio.



E. Violations.

Date	Person Apprehended	Apprehending Officers	Violation	Disposition
1-26-70	Ronald Curtis	Staab	Stream litter	\$25.00 fine
				\$ 8.00 costs
1-28-70	George Myrice	Staab	Stream litter	\$25.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
1-31-70	Robert Seimet	Staab-VanCamp	Hunting trespass	\$25.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
7-08-70	Leonard Poston	Staab	Fishing without	\$15.00 fine
7-08-70	Gary Marr	Staab	license Fishing without	\$ 8.00 costs \$15.00 fine
10-30-70	James Derr	Branzell-Manke	license Hunting over bait	\$ 8.00 costs \$50.00 fine
10-30-70	James Sickles	Branzell-Manke	Hunting over bait	\$ 9.00 costs \$50.00 fine
10-30-70	Earl Hutson	Branzell-Manke	Hunting over bait	\$ 9.00 costs \$50.00 fine
10-30-70	Robert Kandik	Branzell-Manke	Hunting over bait	\$ 9.00 costs \$50.00 fine \$ 9.00 costs
11-05-70	Stephen Budzina	Branzell-Bolin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$8.00 costs
11-05-70	Patrick Hughes	Branzell-Bolin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$8.00 costs
11-07-70	Edward Ballog	Bolin-McLaughlin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
11-07-70	Robert Peterka	Bolin-McLaughlin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
11-07-70	Daniel Valliquette	Bolin-McLaughlin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
11-07-70	William Shupe	Bolin-McLaughlin	Hunting trespass	\$15.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
11-07-70 11-07-70 11-07-70	Lawrence Kahn James Cook Daryl McCandlish	Bolin-Holbrook Bolin-Holbrook Bolin-Holbrook	Hunting trespass Hunting trespass Hunting trespass	* *
	Juveniles - Licens	se suspended to end	of waterfowl season	2
	Joseph Gallagher		Hunting trespass	\$25.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
12-05-70	James Ruchie	Staab-VanCamp	Hunting trespass	\$25.00 fine \$ 8.00 costs
12-05-70	Ernest Woody	Staab-VanCamp	Hunting trespass	\$25.00 fine \$8.00 costs

Clyde L. Bolin - USGMA Gary L. McLaughlin - SGP Richard C. Branzell - USGMA John A. Staab - SGP Alfred O. Manke - USRMA Wood Holbrook - USRMA

4

F. Safety.

Another year without a lost time accident. Hallelujah! As of December 31, 1970, this station had operated without a lost time accident for 3,363 days; since its inception. Future plans call for more of the same only in stronger and longer doses vigorously injected into all complacencies. Protective clothing and equipment acquired: safety shoes for all but the clerk, and safety glasses for all who wear spectacles except the clerk. The clerk was excluded because her entire duty time is in the office.

Safety meetings included the following:

- 1. January Small Equipment Care Mr. Radsick, Chairman. A movie entitled "Care of Small Hand Tools" was presented, and electrical power was discussed. A suggestion was made to map the underground electric lines as a future safety precaution.
- 2. March Tort Claims Mrs. Pepas, Chairwoman. Several actual cases were discussed. The meeting was closed with this rule: An employer is liable for wrongful acts of his employee Only when such acts are done within the scope of employment. However, an employee is liable for his own wrongful acts; regardless of whether his employer may also be liable for such acts.
- 3. April Electricity Mr. Holbrook, Chairman. A movie entitled "Electric Power and Common Sense" was presented. discussion centered around the dangers of extension cords. A map of the underground electric line was furnished by the Toledo Edison Company. A half-dozen extension cords supplying power to various office equipment were "eliminated" immediately upon adjournment.
- 4. May Defensive Driving as part of mandatory refresher course. A movie entitled "Anatomy of An Accident" was presented and reviewed.
- 5. July Good Housekeeping Mr. Radsick, Chairman. The movies entitled "Safety at Work", "To Fall or Not To Fall", "No one Else Can Do It For You", and "Personal Side of Safety", were presented and reviewed.
- 6. July <u>Defensive Driving</u> as part of mandatory refresher course. Regional Office slides "Adverse Weather Driving" were presented.
- 7. August Off The Job Safety Mrs. Pepas, Chairwoman. The movies "How To Have An Accident In The Home", "Toddler's Hours of Hazard", and "Slips and Falls", were presented.

- 8. August Defensive Driving as part of mandatory refresher course. Regional Office slides "Perception of Driving Hazards" (Part II, Limited Access Highways) were presented.
- 9. September Safety Consciousness Mr. Manke, Chairman.
 Read Mr. Meyer's Memorandum, "Safeguarding Government Equipment and Property", took and discussed "Boat and Water Safety Quiz", furnished by Minnesota Conservation Department.
- 10. October Fire Prevention Mr. Holbrook, Chairman. Furnaces, electrical wiring, fire-fighting tools and fire extinguishers checked. "What to do in case of fire" was discussed.
- 11. October Defensive Driving as part of mandatory refresher course. Film entitled "Final Factor" was presented.
- 12. November First Aid Mr. Carroll, Chairman. Sgt. Richard Delagrange, Ohio State Patrol, led the discussion and presented the film "The Third Killer."
- 13. November Defensive Driving as part of mandatory refresher course. Regional Office slides "Perception of Driving Hazards" (Part III, Highways and Byways) were presented.
- 14. December Lifting Safely Mr. Dornbusch, Chairman. Films entitled "Facts about Backs" and "Lifting", were presented.
- 15. December <u>Defensive Driving</u> as part of mandatory refresher course. The film "Safety Facts About Crossing Tracks" was presented.
- 16. December <u>Defensive Driving</u> as part of mandatory refresher course. Regional Office slides "Perception of Driving Hazards" (Part I, Urban) were presented.

VII. OTHER ITEMS

A. Items of Interest.

1. Land Acquisitions.

The refuge moved 80 acres closer to complete acquisition this past year. This was a key tract to acquire. It borders the entrance road and will display wildlife immediately to even the most casual refuge visitor. It was needed to complete the nature trail. It provides a good residence in close proximity to headquarters, and a good, protectable barn as well. Further, it provides a climate favorable for purchasing the

remaining 250 acres needed to complete acquisition. To date, 4,573 acres have been acquired at a cost of \$2,212,145.68.

2. Navarre - Darby Land Exchange.

Construction of the nuclear power station by the Toledo Edison Company began at Navarre Marsh. Many concerned persons oppose the station and presented two possible snags. First, the Sierra Club filed suit against the Secretary of the Interior and the power companies involved, challenging the legality of the land exchange, that transferred Navarre Marsh from the Bureau to the Toledo Edison Company. Second, three interveners opposed licensing the station. The public hearing held by the AEC to determine whether or not to license the station began December 8th, and is still in session. The suit challenging the legality of the land exchange is pending. These possible snags have not deterred negotiations and planning between the Bureau and Toledo Edison Company concerning desired facilities to manage the marsh for wildlife.

3. Job Corps.

"The word came down" that all personnel, personal property and buildings of the closed center would be gone as of June 30, 1970. About 25 van loads and 20 low-bed loads did remove all equipment, but the buildings and five-man guard force are still with us. The "operating engineers", a prime contractor for the Department of Labor, got all of the heavy equipment and shop equipment "goodies." We got the privilege of being custodian of what is left.

4. Building Disposal and Clean-up.

Twenty buildings were declared excess and placed on bid sales. Nine were sold for a total of \$500.57. All of these buildings had been acquired with the properties and ranged from chicken coops to barns. Almost all were in very poor condition. All purchasers but one did a good clean-up job. Two buildings that had no bids placed against them have been destroyed by the local volunteer fire department. The other nine will fall to the same fate. The refuge had received a justifiable complaint about the appearances of a few of the buildings along State Route 2.

5. Refuge Receipts Sharing Act.

Checks of \$11,521.67 and \$16,728.67 were delivered to Ottawa and Lucas Counties, respectively.

6. West Sister Island Trash Clean-up.

About 25 Boy Scouts and Leaders from the Toledo Area removed some 15 barrels of trash from the island. Owens-Illinois Company furnished the containers and truck to cart the trash to an authorized dumping area. Scouters with boats furnished the transportation to and from the island.

7. Sportsmans Work Days.

Again this year a one-in-a-million Sportsmans Club did something more than gripe and/or reminisce about the good old days. Members of the Lake Erie Waterfowlers Association, donated six Saturdays (one per month) for "work days" on the refuge. They serviced and renovated wood duck boxes, assembled and placed goose-nesting platforms, chopped brush, and picked-up trash. Their offer is "they will do anything we want them to do". The work-force averages about six strong.

8. Bird List.

Three of the top "bird-brains" in the area were enlisted to help prepare a refuge bird list. Mr. Lou Campbell, Outdoor News Writer and Author of the book "Birds of Lucas County" is very highly qualified. He has the longest and most complete bird migration and nesting records in the area. Mr. Laurel VanCamp, long-time State Game Protector and Wildlife Observer par excellence, is also highly qualified. He has banded more birds than just about any other person in the country, and knows every nook, cranny and bird in the area. He was the recipient of a "Nash" award a few years ago. Mr. Bob Crofts, qualifies as a "professional bird-watcher". He has toured many parts of the world just to observe the birdlife. He leads a group each month on a refuge bird count. He works only enough to afford his avocation and never lets work interfere with his birding. These three men donated their time and talents for two and a half days to review, refine and authenticate the list. This is greatly appreciated and greatly increases the confidence level of the list. Hopefully the list will be off the press in time for the spring onslaught of birders.

9. Break-in and Theft.

Since this is the "give and take" section, it seems proper to report a "take". Thieves broke into headquarters August 28th or 29th, and took an electric typewriter, an electric adding machine, a spotting scope, and two slide projectors, having a total value of nearly \$1,000.00. This act seemed to culminate a series of vandalistic activities. For several months prior to the headquarters episode, a number of vacant

or little used buildings had been forceably entered and/or vandalized, but nothing of consequential value had been taken. The F. B. I. "lifted" many finger prints and the theft is still under investigation, but none of the stolen items have been recovered.

10. Tragedy.

The first death on the refuge occurred May 23d, when Mr. Bourn was drowned. Mr. Bourn and a companion. Mr. Lockett; entered the refuge a little after mid-night to try out a newly acquired boat and motor, and to fish. Gasoline spilled in the boat while fueling, the motor was ignited by an openflame gas lantern. The fire and a subsequent explosion (probably the lantern) mandated immediate evacuation of the boat. Mr. Bourn, who could not swim and had no life jacket, drowned in the "one hole" in Crane Creek, deeper than four feet. The whole venture was a tragedy, A real for the "wantof-a-nail chain of events. First, they broke a cable strung across the road to prevent vehicle access, in order to drive to the launching site. Second, they were completely unfamiliar with the newly acquired equipment, yet proceeded to attempt a shake-down cruise in the dark. Third, they were sorely illequipped. Neither had a life jacket or a flashlight. They used two pressurized mantle-type lanterns in the boat for light. They transported the gasoline for the motor in a fivegallon, wide-mouthed, "jeep" can - And for lack of a funnel, used a bent two-pound coffee can to transfer the gasoline from the five-gallon container to the motor. Small wonder that an accident occurred. The miracle of the night would have been if the accident had not occurred. "Poetic justice" is often much more harsh than "Man-made" justice. Use of boats on Crane Creek is prohibited.

11. Unusual Trespass.

A 25-ton, 46-foot cruiser with 14 aboard tried to climb the dike at Cedar Point. It was travelling fast enough to lift more than half its length out of the water. Passengers were thrown to the deck, but no injuries were suffered. The cruiser was hung on the rocks for about 18 hours before it could be pulled free. No damage was done to the dike, and no citation was issued. The "bruiser-cruiser" kept its rear-end in the water so it was interpretted as still "being legal."

12. Training and Information.

Assistant Manager Carroll and Maintenanceman Holbrook successfully completed the Law Enforcement Workshop held at Crab Orchard Refuge in May. Manager Manke attended a "Systems"

Approach workshop at St.Louis in August. Manager Manke and Mr. Thomas Blum, Earth Science teacher from Genoa Junior High School, participated in the Environmental Education workshop, held at Sherburne Refuge in October under the auspices of the Environmental Science Center of Golden Valley, Minnesota. Manager Manke attended the "Quality of the Environment" conference at Ohio State University in November. Clerk Pepas attended the "Payroll Training Workshop" at the Regional Office in January.

13. The Living End.

A young married couple was apprehended after stealing a metal cage from the refuge. They needed it for their "pet monkey." They also have a small baby. They evidently had plenty of time to "case-the-joint" because the cage had been in a rather obscure place in a rather obscure location on the refuge. To the question, "What is your occupation," the 19-year old male - perched atop the hood of his car with bottle of beer in hand, seemed totally unabashed as he answered, "welfare recipient."

14. Credits.

Assistant Manager Carroll: Weather, entire Wildlife Section, Cultivated Crops, Control of Vegetation, Recreational Uses, and all Narrative Report Forms.

Clerk Pepas: Refuge Visitors, Participation, mounting the photos and typing the report.

Manager Manke: The remainder.



WELCOME - as was 8-68 AOM



WELCOME - as is 70-16-22 JMC



Entrance road tripled in width, decupled in smooth. Property to right of ditch on right side of picture aquired in 1970. 70-16-12 JMC



Welcoming Committee, at times they process the entrance road slicker than owls. 70-16-16 JMC



Bank erosion at Darby threatened the residence. -Donated by Wood Holbrook-



Correction strip.
70-15-15 JMC



Vans ready to roll with the "goodies" from the closed Job Corps Center.
70-15-04 JMC



"Cat" ready to roll with "Safety".

70-19-16 JMC



Boats bring it, and boats haul it away. West Sister Island Clean-up by scouts. 70-13-09 AOM



And some boats come to stay. "Bruiser Cruiser" climbing Cedar Point Dike. 70-19-06 JMC



The forbidden trail. 70-06-05 JMC



And the end of the trail. Volunteer Firemen drag for the body as the ill-fated boat bears witness of tragedy.
70-06-03 JMC



Where the Canada Geese nest in the Kenaje River flowage. Ontario, Danada 5-3-69 -Donated by: Harry Lamsden-



And how they nest.
5-22-68 -Donated by Harry Lamsden-



Girl Scouts authenticate their visit.

10-30-70 -Donated by Mrs.E.F.Robinson-



To hike on the refuge in late autumn. Assistant Manager Carroll "leads?" the troops.
10-30-70 -Donated by Mrs.E.F.Robinson-



Some of the 850 students and teachers of Ottawa County begin their "Conservation Field Day" on the refuge. Manager Manke explaining the refuge. JEP



Sponsored by the Soil Conservation
Service "soil conservation & cropping
is the next stop. 70-18-1 AOM



A look at the marsh and the values thereof. 70-18-3 AOM



A stop in the woods & all eyes turn to the eagle's nest except the County Superintendent's (dark suit & hat) who watched his charges like a hawk. 70-18-5 AOM



An old approach to a new system. A jug of coffee, a tray of butts, a battered lexicon, and thou oh scroll of the RBU. 70-19-5 JMC

SIGNATURE PAGE

Submitted by:

Alfred O. Manke

Date: March 4, 1971

Refuge Manager

Approved Regional Office:

Date: MAR 0 9 1971

(Signature)

48811

Regional Refuge Supervisor

WATERFOWL

	:		Week	s of	repor	. + + n ~		- a.		-
(1) Species	1/031	1/102	1/173	:1/24	:1/315	:2/07 ₆	peri :2/14 ₇	2/218	2/289	3/07
wans:				- 4	;		: '	: = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	:2/209	3/01
Whistling									18	17
Trumpeter										
ese: Canada							*			
Cackling	1000	1000	400	800	1200	1200	2500	3000	3200	320
Brant			,							
White-fronted							* *			
Snow										
Blue		1	-		2				3	
Other	-					_				
cks:	-									
Mallard			-					-		
Black	1200	250	70	70	600	600	600	600	4500	900
Gadwall	_400	150	30	30	100	100	150	200	7000	1120
Baldpate							1 3			7
Pintail	-		- 1	-	-	5			10	9
Green-winged teal					5,	5	30	30	50	15
Blue-winged teal							-	-		
Cinnamon teal	1		_			:				TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
Shoveler					1					
Wood										
Redhead			1 1	9					10	1 8
Ring-necked									- p-15/2	- 0
Canvasback					50	50			2000	
Scaup	-						25	25	25	
Goldeneye					75	75	25	25	25	25
Bufflehead					5	5	- 5	1.3	23	
Ruddy										3
Other Common Mergans	er.				500	500	500	300	175	20
Hooded Merganser		1			1			30.0		- 0
Old Squaw		-			2					
ot:		4								

(Rev. March 1953) WATERFOWL (Continuation Sheet)

(7) Rottell Groductions									: (3)		(4)
Species	3/14 11	3/21 12	3/28 : 13	AND RESIDENCE AN		- Control of the latest and the late			Estimated: waterfowl days use		uction : Estimate : total
wans: Out Date Meet	A Stimma	ry of da	of record		r (3).						
Whistling	175	1000	1000	1000	400	25			26,551		
Trumpeter	CAUM-UL.	Par James		84)	800000000000000000000000000000000000000	S D8V	FIR NO	DASIS I	r fact should i	darmo to	10.
eese: Canada	sembati	ne paseg.	IL BIGSE	Brod	1 count	s shou	ld be	made on	TWO OF More SI		egating.
	5000	4000	4000	40,010	1000	500	0.50	50	248,600	T S ON E	bre-
Cackling Brant									according to the second		
White-fronted	V.1020C0	1001111		7 P. S A. 107	Ener 0	dava	DE-686)	trior e	MILERACHISE.		
Snow								-			
Blue Box 2111 Herrors	TIO A TIME A		D4 * 0 * 0 D .	F T					42	-	
	Ret Inst.	GE BYCTA	re Teilure	DOMITE	trions.	-			21		
Ather Bar-headed Goose							7.25		7		
Mallard	9500	11000	6500	3600	800	425	425	425	345,505		The state of
Black	14280	8315	4250	2525	300	180	185	185	be 345,090 ene	rous mon	ror no lain
Gadwall	In sadi.	tion to	400	1800	200	50	er spe	cles oc	17,150	ile anti	iR cue
Baldpate	90	700	2700	2700	150	200	200	100	48,380		
Pintail	500	800	1300	600	450	75	30	30	TG 128,325		
Green-winged teal			525	600	650	850	100	75	19,450		
Blue-winged teal		30	600	700	- 700	1000	830	800	31,020		
Cinnamon teal	,	-				7.0					
Shoveler	25	250	1000	200	100	eg 75	75	75	12,450		
Wood			200	400	450	200	130	130	10,310		
Redhead	80	750	350	200	100	100	1		7.490		
Ring-necked		150	500	350	200	150	40	100	10,230		
Canvasback	\$2,000	40	350	150	50	20	sting	apeas	4.970		
Scaup		40	400	300	200	200	150	100	10,055		1000
Goldeneye	5,000	5.	1		TOTAL STREET	25	80		4,060		
Bufflehead			300	100	50	50	35	25	3.975		
Ruddy	25	25	25	175	200	150	115	100	5,715	o vinare s	The difference of
State Common Merganser	500	500	600	600	400	250	205	200	37,610		
Hooded Marganser	Peak Num	74 X 1 (LO.	a L. Produ	wtion-	Land Control				BIMBUEL 14		
Old Squaw	7.57		(4)						14		
oots:		100	3500	5000	5000 over)	4500	4250	4000	184,478	1 1	

(5)	(6) (7)	5000 1860 4500 4250 4000 184,478
Total Days Use :	Peak Number : Total Product	tion SUMMARY
Swans 26.551	1,000	Principal feeding areas Available food minimal due to
Geese 248,670	5,000	July 1970 storm-flood. Waterfowl feed on chopped sor-
Ducks 941,813	25,000	Principal nesting areas
Coots <u>184.478</u> :	5,000 :	Change M. tand to for
Ginnamon teat Shoveler	25 250 1000	Reported by James M. Carroll, Jr., Assistant Refuge Manag
Bine-winged teat		
process (a) W. W. W. C.	given to those species of	local and national significance.
(2) Weeks of		
Reporting Period:	Estimated average refuge p	
(3) Estimated Waterfow	1	
Days Use:		x number of days present for each species.
Cackling	T 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
(4) Production:	sentative breeding areas.	produced based on observations and actual counts on repre- Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating t. Estimates having no basis in fact should be omitted.
(5) Total Days Use:	A summary of data recorded	
(6) Peak Number:	Maximum number of waterfow	1 present on refuge during any census of reporting period.
(7) Total Production:	A summary of data recorded	under (4).

3-17508

GOOGLE

WATERFOWL

Species 5/2 1 5/9 2 5/16 3 5/23 5/30 5 6/6 6/13 7 5/20 8 5/27 9 7/2 7/	(2)	Weeks of reporting period											
Maistling		5/2 1	:5/9 2	5/16 ³	5/23	: 5/30 ⁵	5/6	5/12 ⁷	* /20 8	: K/22 9	7/4		
Trumpeter eses:	vans:									1/21	171		
See Canada Cana													
Transpare Tran			7 1										
Cackling													
Secret S		775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	77		
Thite-fronted flow show show show show show show show sh		- 100	ļ						2.7				
Show		-01									+-		
Single State Total State Total State Sta				-		-	+		-	-			
The Total		26.00											
Stallard 125	W1.	225	200	225	205	225	225	225	225	225	77		
	THO III		(15	113	115	113	113	(15_	113	113			
185		1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25	550	800	1200	1500	1500	150		
15 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	Black										50		
Relighate Pintail Recently winged teal Recently win	adwall			_							3		
Treen-winged teal 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1													
Solution		30					10	30	3.0	30	3		
## Innamon teal		75	_				15	15	15	90	9		
hoveler 75 75 30 30 30 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		800	800	750	750	830	830	830	830	830	83		
130 130 130 150 280 310		1-6-190-			11125	2.00		-	7.00				
edhead ing-necked anvas back caup oldeneye afflehead and therganser 200 100 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6											1		
ing-necked anvas back caup 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		130	130	130	1.30	150	280	310	310	310	35		
anvas back caup oldeneye sufflehead nuddy ther Common Norganser 200								-			-		
Composition 100 10		100		- 15	100 200		- Palicador				-		
oldeneye sufflehead uddy then Common Nerganser 200							-	+			-		
sufflehead 25 25 200 25		[0]0]				1 2 3 4 1				do and the			
ther Common Norganser 200 100 60 60 60 60 60 60 60		OF	10								-		
ther Common Merganser 200			700	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	6		
		200	20.40	1810			1010	[8,0]	10.0		1-		
10634444 2300 1007 1323 1300 1710 2300 2770 3270 3307 3	Total	2360	1665	1525	1560	1910	2340	2990	3290	3365	340		

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Con. NR-1 (Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL (Continuation Sheet)

•		Week			2)	per		4 0	(3) Estimated	: (l	- 5
(1) Species			7/25	: 6/01	: 8/33	:8/15	8/22	8/29	waterfowl days use	: Broods:	Estim
Wans: Whistling Trumpeter sese:	pa pa	weding an	Nen. Err	nd counts	s should waing n	be made of	Tact and	and acco	The state of the s	of of th	
Canada Cackling Brant	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	775	93,775	\$5	57
Snow Blue Corner Total		715	775	775	112 a tot one .	775	775	775	93,775	55	57
ncks: Mallard Black Gadwall Baldpate	1500 600 35	1500 750 35	1500 750 35	1500 750 35	1500 750 35	2000 35	1500 2000 35	5135 2565 20 98	270,070 90,110 3,775	ni the	10
Pintail Green-winged teal Blue-winged teal Cinnamon teal	35 90 830	35 55 900	35 55 900	35 65 900	35 65 900	150 250 2000	150 250 2900	112 315 M60	5,079 9,740 149,090	2	6
Shoveler Wood Redhead	15 375	15 375	15 375	15 375	375	60 900	60 1100	35 1610	3,140 55,155	7	25
Ring-necked Canvasback	7	3,390	F		Prin	olipal nest	ing areas	Rechle	203	* 1979	
Scaup Goldeneye		775	3	3	p688	ed (65 gardig ed (166, hvoc	po postači raž pompal	10 to	200	10 C 2000 3	
Bufflehead Ruddy OtherCommon Maryons		and the same of the			Prim	olpal feed	DK STORE		\$0 4,365 400	good 1	
Total	34.95	3665	3665	3675	3675	10195	14,395	19350	602,975		
oot:	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100	1300	126,300		

	(5) Total Days Use	(6) : Peak Number :	(7) Total Pro			SUMMARY	100		
Swans			WOOD		Principal feeding are				
Geese	93,775	775	300		the major pools, how begun to feed in har				
Ducks	602,975	19,350	450		Principal nesting are	as Hesting	stripe, dikes), island	is
Coots	126,300	h,000	250		and the goods non	States	/ 554:00		18
	mon beal	35 35			Reported by James M.	erroll, in	. Aust Before	Hansyer	
			960		3000 5500		374 330	3	1 2
R	eeks of eporting Period:	to those spe	cies of lo	ocal and	ed in appropriate spaces national significance.	. Special	attention show	ild be gi	iven
	stimated Waterfor		ly populat	cions x n	umber of days present fo	r each spec	cies.		
(h) P		breeding are	as. Brood	counts	aced based on observationshould be made on two or aving no basis in fact s	more areas	s aggregating 1		
(5) T	otal Days Use:	A summary of	data reco	orded unde	or (3).	1 18	1 988.8 080	1 6897	
(6) P	eak Number:	Maximum numb	er of wate	erfowl pro	sent on refuge during a	ny census o	of reporting pe	eriod.	
(7) T	otal Production:	A summary of	data reco	orded under	or (4).		(3)		0

REFUSE Others - Cedar Potet - Barby

WATERFOWL

Ottawa - Cedar Point - Darby MONTHS OF September TO January I 1971 REFUGE reporting Weeks of period Week of 09/01 (1) 10/04 10/11 : Species Swans: Whistling Trumpeter Geese: 775 775 775 4,000 1,000 7.000 5,300 6,500 8,000 21,426 Canada Cackling Brant White-fronted 75 Snow 50 50 200 200 675 Blue 5 Other TOTAL 775 775 7,010 4,010 775 1,000 8,250 5,310 6,750 22,176 Ducks: 6.500 6,500 8,000 5,135 10,000 Mallard 10,000 10,000 8,000 15,000 18,000 2,565 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 750 1,700 Black 2,500 5,900 7,000 140 20 20 210 225 Gadwall 50 50 150 150 4.000 90 170 170 250 200 Baldpate 200 1,250 3,000 500 2,200 175 250 250 2,600 112 200 150 800 Pintail 150 800 315 300 300 475 200 100 Green-winged teal 500 200 165 150 4,460 1,800 3,700 1,500 Blue-winged teal 1,500 750 1,100 7,00 750 700 Cinnamon teal 35 35 100 100 150 500 Shoveler 100 100 450 350 1,610 1,700 1,500 1,500 990 660 660 880 800 Wood 1.000 800 Redhead 20 20 70 100 30 350 Ring-necked 50 100 15 60 Canvas back 10 400 40 20 175 225 Scaup 150 Goldeneye 75 50 50 200 Bufflehead 100 100 50 50 50 750 Ruddy 300 100 Other TOTAL 14,350 14,100 12,210 13,735 15,000 13,000 15,000 18,000 25,000 35,000 Coot: 1,300 1,500 1,700 2,100 4,000 5,500 8,200 10,000 7,000 10,000 Int. Dup. Sec., Wash., D.C. 37944

(Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL Interior Deplicating Section, Washington, D. (Continuation Sheet)

MONTHS OF September TO January 1 , 1971 REFUGE Ottawa - Codar Point - Darby (7) Total Production: A summary of data recorde (5) ader (3) Weeks of reporting period : Estimated : Production (1) Week of.: 11/08 : 11/15 : 11/22:11/29:12/06 12/13:12/20: 12/27 : waterfowl of: Broods: Estimated : 12 : 13 : 14 : 15 : 16 : 17 : 18 : days use : seen : : 11 Species total Swans: 19 57 1,470 Whistling Trumpeter Geese: 10,500 5,000 8,850 8,850 4,000 4,000 3,500 973,207 Canada 20,000 Cackling Brant White-fronted 50 20 20 3,010 300 300 17,850 Blue Bolletne Bellog: 130 130 300 300 5.150 9.200 9.20014.35014.000 3.500 PATRICE TOTAL 10,650 20,350 994,067 Ducks: 16,000 | 16,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 25,000 | 1,000 1,605,675 25.000 Mallard 5,000 7,000 7,000 10,00015,000L5,000 4,000 5,000 644,275 Black 100 100 16 6 100 100 Gadwall 13,365 1,000 100 1,000 1,000 1.000 400 88,270 64,785 Baldpate 100 1,200 1,000 500 100 100 100 500 Pintail Green-winged teal 15 15 50 50 21,525 30 Blue-winged teal 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 111,200 Cinnamon teal 150 18,620 Shoveler 300 100 100 550 800 50 87,430 Wood Redhead 250 150 13,020 250 Ring-necked 100 100 50 4.760 Canvasback 50 10 2.345 LO 330 200 500 20,160 Scaup 300 100 100 500 Goldeneye 50 50 2,870 20 20 20 Bufflehead 55 55 4,935 20 600 250 22,750 200 100 100 200 200 250 250 2,400 2,400 ATTE Common Merganser 70 70 38,080 ESTER 6 6 S 25,000 20,000 25,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 35,000 25,000 2,764,065 TOTAL 6,000 2,000 426,500 2,000 (over)

MAY THE SECTION		(DVer)
Coefe:	6,000 2,000 2,000	1,26,500
(5)	(6)	alse occite cooks occi e occi s'ser occi
Total Days Use	Peak Number : Total Production	SUMMARY
Swans 1.470	57	Principal feeding areas Harvested soybean fields and
Burrand	49	buckwheat fields, Canada Geese fed principally on (greens
Geese 994,067 :	22,176 :	winter wheat, rye and what corn was available on the refu
Ducks 2,764,065	45,000	Principal nesting areas
Coots 426,500	10,000 : 20 30	20 50 50 13 650
Cinnamon teal Shoveler	300 150 100 St	Reported by James M. Carroll. Jr., Assistant Manager
	Soo Too Too Too	TOS TOS TOS TOS TOS TOS TOS
	given to those species of local	200
(2) Weeks of		9, sects, 350ts, cool 3, sco 994, c67
Reporting Period:	Estimated average refuge popula	ations.
(3) Estimated Waterfow	50 SO SO 20	3,010
Days Use:		mber of days present for each species.
(4) Production:	sentative breeding areas. Broo	aced based on observations and actual counts on repre- od counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating Estimates having no basis in fact should be omitted.
(5) Total Days Use:	A summary of data recorded under	er (3).
(6) Peak Number:	Maximum number of waterfowl pre	esent on refuge during any census of reporting period.
(7) Total Production:	A summary of data recorded under	rting period : Estimated : Production
(1) 10001 11000001011	1. Daminary or across recorded with	

14 47 x 10

Ottoma - Cedar Point - Darby

MIGRAT(BIRDS (other than waterfowl)

Months of _______to ______195_______1970 Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - Darby May 1 (3) (5) (1) (2) (4) (6) Species First Seen Peak Numbers Last Seen Production Total Number | Total # Total Estimated Colonies Nests Common Name Number Date Number Date Number Date Young Number I. Water and Marsh Birds: Great Blue Heron 3 200 4/30 Present 200 Present 400 4/30 Green Heron 3 4/01 10 10 Present 50 Little Blue Heron 4/23 (Only Sighting) Common Egret 3/01 100 4/30 100 Present 150 Black-crowned Night Heron 10 4/01 4/30 50 100 50 Present American Bittern 4/05 4/05 1 Present Glossy Ibis 4/23 (Only Sighting) Sandhill Crane (Only Sighting) 4/01 Virginia Rail (Found dead - Only Sighting) 3/01 Common Gallimule 4/11 4/30 20 20 Present 50 II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns: Semipalmated Plover 1 10 4/30 4/28 10 25 Present 50 Killdeer 150 Present 150 4/30 150 Present Common Snipe 4 4/05 4 4/05 Present 2 4 2 Greater Yellowlegs 10 4/15 25 4/08 10 Present. Pectoral Sandpiper 2 25 25 3/21 4/30 Present 50 Great Black-backed Gull 3 36 20 36 Present 3/01 Present Herring Gull 110 2/01 1000 3/01 1000 Present 2000 Ring-billed Gull 5 2/01 2000 3/01 2000 Present 3000 Bonapartes Gull 1 2/01 4/05 190 100 Present 500 Common Term 1 4/30 4/21 50 50 Present 150 Caspian Term 1 4/21 1200 4/30 2000 1200 Present III. Dowes and Pigeons (over)

(1)	-	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove White-winged dove	25	Present	1000	4/30	1000	Present		2500
to designed control		3/01		3/03/73	2300	Agreeme.		3000
. Predaceous Birds:	170	TOUT		3/02		AND CHARLES		3000
Golden eagle		T. A. C. ST.		3.00				
Duck hawk		4701		V 7300		1.70000010		
Horned owl	10	Present	10	4/30	10	Present		15
Magpie Raven		1 Automatic		1/39		L property.		723
Crow	5	Present	500	3/01	50	Present		500
Turkey Vulture	8	4/05	25	4/01	4	Present		50
Red-tailed Hawk	5	Present	32	3/01	6	Present		25
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	3/01	(Only	Sighting)				2
Rough-legged Hawk	2	2/01	25	4/01	10	Present		50
Bald Eagle	2	Present	3	4/06	3 10	Present Present		25
Marsh Hawk Osprey	î	Present	(Only	Sighting)	10	rieseit		1
Pigeon Hawk Sparrow Hawk	1 2	2/01 Present	(Only 100	Sighting)	20	Preserted	James M.Carroll,	200

(1) Species:

CLEAR BLUE HORDS

Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gavilformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruilformes)

II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)

III. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> (Columbiformes)

IV. <u>Predaceous Birds</u> (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)

(2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.

(3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.

(4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.

(5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.

(6) Stal: Estimated total number of the special using the refuge during the period concerned.

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

INSTRUCTIONS

59317

MIGRATO. BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Months of to September 1 195 1970 Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - Darby -

	Mest Sis	ter Island								
(1)	(:	2)	100	3)	THE PARTY OF	4)	NOTHER BUILDING	(5)		(6)
Species	First	Seen	Peak N	umbers	Last	Seen	1 1 1 1	Production	n	Total
2 5 Feak Numbers: The	. When you	numpal o	f tine and	:01.8E'Tre8	-46 3 m 3	Manified !	Number	Total #	Total	Estimate
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Colonies	Nests	Young	Number
2 Tirst Seen The	TARRE PE	CHES TECS	rd for th	b sperios	Sar the	\$60E00 00	in the state of the			
I. Water and Marsh Birds:				HERBRID LI			2	20356	r brecore	, ma
Pied-billed Grebe	5	5/03	60	7/20	16	Present	181 7		40	75
Great Blue Heron	200	Present	2000	7/15	2000	Present	1 *	1500	4500	75
Great Heron	10	Present	11	6/07	11	Present	LUIS FOLS	1,000	4500	The second secon
Little Blue Heron	are p1:00	5/03	100	7/30	1	7/30	photos	ou thest	THE WEST	50
Cattle Egret	2	5/05	3	5/12	3	5/20	and house			4
Common Egret	100	Present	1100	Present	1100	Present	3000	7000	orion	3
Snowy Egret	1	8/02	1	8/02	1	8/02	1 *	1000	2500	4500
Black Crowned Night Heron	50	Present	1600	6/07	1600		BELLEVIEW		- 11 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	i day a F U
Least Bittern	2	7/05				Present	1 *	1000	3000	5500
American Bittern	i		1	7/05	1	7/05				10
Virginia Rail	The same of the same of	Present	2	5/03	1	6/07	- p2	and the same of the		50
Sora	1 8	5/03	1	5/03	1	5/03	Julyan	M. Carrell		1
Common Gallinule		5/03	8	5/03	8	5/03				8
Common Garanting	20	Present	20	5/03	1	Present			10	20
Mayoli Hanki	-39	Princout.	. 30	5/03	- 5	Personal I			222	10
T Charabinda Gulla and	3	Teschi	3	Present	3 .	Property	w then G			- 3
I. Shorebirds, Gulls and	· TO.	December 1	- 70	5/03	30	5703	* West 5	ister Tal	and .	30
Terns:	. 0	200000	6 -	5/03	. 3	37.000000				6
Semipalmated Plover	10	Present	h	5/03	8	Description				
Killdeer	150	Present	150	5/03	50	Present	2 1			10
Black-bellied Plover	10	5/03	10	5/03	10	Present			- 1	150
Ruddy Turnstone	12	5/03	12	Present	12	5/03			1	10
Woodcock	ñ	5/03	150	7/30		Present				50
Common Snipe	Ī.	Present			150	Present	. 1			200
Upland Plover	/ 3	8/02	4	5/03	2	Present				4
Spotted Sandpiper	18	5/03	18	8/02	3	Present				3
Solitary Sandpiper	8			5/03	7	Present			. 4	150
Greater Yellowlegs		5/03	8	5/03	2	Present				8
Lesser Yellowlegs	10	Present	11	8/02	11	Present	-			75
Peet one 1 Cond-1	7	5/03	31	8/02	31	Present				100
Pectoral Sandpiper	25	Present	25	5/03	9	Present			-	25
Least Sandpiper Dunlin	11	8/02	11 10	8/02	11	Present	to the record		I N. P. P. C.	
Non-Cal	10	5/03	10	5/03 (over)	3	8/02		(9)		200

(1)		(2)	303	(3)	3	(4)		(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove White-winged dove	1000	Present	1000	5/03	200	Present			1000
Schulery Separates	13	2/03		2/03	3	TE DESIGNATE			150
IV. Predaceous Birds:		8/02	- 1 - 3	9\05	- 3	at cedup			3
Golden eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie	10	Present	10	Present	10	Present			10
Raven	50	Present	50	5/03	5	Present			50
Tarkey Vulture	4	Present	7	5/03	1	Present			1
Red-tailed Hawk	6	Present	6	5/03	3	Present			6
Rough-legged Hawk	10	Present	10	5/03	10	5/03		seler lela	10
Bald Eagle	3	Present	10	Present 5/03	3	Present			10
Marsh Hawk	10	Present	10	2/03	-	Fresenc			10
Corrects Gallinelle	- 962	2462	910			1 200			9
-CONTINUED ON REVERSE	IDE-	3605		- X65	¥.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	James	M. Carroll	L, Jr., Asst. Manag
- OF PAGE #2		13.000000	100	本章	70	Reported	by		

INSTRUCTIONS

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III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)

IV. <u>Predaceous Birds</u> (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)

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Fied-billed Grebs

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(6) Cotal: Estimated total number of the special using the refuge during the period concerned.

INT -DUP. SEC. ASH., D.C.

59317

MIGRATO. BIRDS

(other than waterfowl) - (Continued) -

Pg. #2 of 2 P. as

Refuge Ottawa ... Cedar Point ... Darby ...

Months of May 1 to September 1, 1970

	West Sis	ter Islan			Line and the	e - Planto site	entre de men			
. (1)	,	2)	,	3)	(4			(5)		(6)
Species	First	Seen	Peak No	umbers	Last	Seen		roduction		Total
							Number	Total #	Total	Estimate
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Colonies	Nests	Young	Number
I. Water and Marsh Birds:								50366	Tiormes)	
i. water and marsh birds.			IN PIE	cacquus 8			I, Strigh	TINES NE	pradace	100
			111. 222	as sud Fi	mons (co	Lumbiform	3 8)			
			II. Sug	e parage	sells and	Terns (C		LUSS)	San Abd. W	*****
. 91	Militeanus	- granta	T Kan		tal prive	n to thos	s species		abd Nata	MALA PORTING
	Rin space	species o	al altant	on retuga	THE STATE	se report		1	or anaes	n shbio-
	er syst	s Repeist		Taeaguia	The Light of	. 610. I	1 maditio		TACE TER	ec on
	AND AND	eot names	as found	in the	341 029	CHITRE'S	est Editi	11 STIL T	the Treat	77 9 0 1
	Ape wow	DOL DOROS		CLICHE		202127				İ
			A,FEGARESE.					-		
		-	-			gobolres	paren		3 + 3	
			8				the state of	A GLASS		
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		<u></u>							
			-1							
prote-seried CAT	80	'Androne	50	5/103	30	3/03				50
I. Shorebirds, Gulls and		2/03	2	21/03	. 5	5/03				
Terns:	CONTINUE	FROM PA	HE #1 -	5/03	3	Prosect				30
reins.	· T	5/03	7	5/03	7	5/03				11-4-1
Short-billed Dowitcher	7	8/02	7	8/02	7	Present	1	la l		7
Stilt Sandpiper	3	8/02	3	8/02	3	Present				3
									511	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	3	5/03	10	8/02	10	Present				
Western Sandpiper	3	5/03	10	8/02 5/03	10	Present				10
Western Sandpiper Sanderling	3			5/03 8/02		Present Present				3
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull	3 11 20	5/03 8/02 Present	3 11 20	5/03 8/02 5/03	1 11	Present				3 11 20
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull Herring Gull	3 11 20 1000	5/03 8/02 Present Present	3 11 20 1000	5/03 8/02 5/03 5/03	1 1 600	Present Present Present				3 11 20 3000
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull Herring Gull Ring-billed Gull	3 11 20 1000 2000	5/03 8/02 Present Present	3 11 20 1000 2000	5/03 8/02 5/03 5/03	1 1 600 300	Present Present Present Present				3 11 20 3000 5000
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull Herring Gull Ring-billed Gull Bonaparte's Gull	3 11 20 1000 2000 100	5/03 8/02 Present Present Present	3 11 20 1000 2000 100	5/03 8/02 5/03 5/03 5/03	1 1 600 300 100	Present Present Present Present 5/03				3 11 20 3000 5000 100
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull Herring Gull Ring-billed Gull Bonaparte's Gull Common Tern	3 11 20 1000 2000 100 50	5/03 8/02 Present Present Present Present	3 11 20 1000 2000 100 700	5/03 8/02 5/03 5/03 5/03 5/03 8/02	1 1 600 300 100 700	Present Present Present Present 5/03 Present				3 11 20 3000 5000 100 700
Western Sandpiper Sanderling Great Black-backed Gull Herring Gull Ring-billed Gull Bonaparte's Gull	3 11 20 1000 2000 100	5/03 8/02 Present Present Present	3 11 20 1000 2000 100	5/03 8/02 5/03 5/03 5/03	1 1 600 300 100	Present Present Present Present 5/03				3 11 20 3000 5000 100

(over)

-Continued- (From Pg.#1 Reverse Side)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove White-winged dove	CONTINUED FROM PAGE		900 Presents 300 Brasents 5/03 900 Brasents 900 Brasents 80 Areasts		3000 3000 3000 3000 3000
IV. Predaceous Birds: Golden eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow	CONTINUED PROFITA		7 Present 3 Present 10 Present 2 Yresent 11 Present		3 10 3 11
Osprey Sparrow Hauk Screech Owl Short-eared Owl	1 5/03 20 Present 5 5/03 20 Present	1 5/03 20 5/03 5 5/03 20 5/03	1 5/03 3 Present 5 5/03 20 5/03		1 20 5 20
			Reported	l by James M. Carroll, Jr., As	st.Manager

INSTRUCTIONS

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INT -DUP. SEC., .ASH., D.C.

59317

37.00	awa - Ced	ar Point	and			tember	Janua	ry l, I	XX 1971	
(1) Wes	t Sister(Island		3)		4)	TO HE INCLINED	(5)		(6)
Species	First	Seen	Peak No	umbers	Last	Seen		roductio		Total
\$ 3 = Feak Numbers: The	Presies	number o	f the end	START START		Edward 1		Total #	Total	Estimated
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Colonies	Nests	Young	Number
	Tirat re	Thes reco	rd, for th	a manual as	Tor the		LOW LOSEG	1.0000	1	
I. Water and Marsh Birds:]]		Territoria de como	COUTTOLMS		500000		and the second
			LA NAV	Carlo Carlo Carlo	1801	TOWN TEACHE	214143	William Co.		
			III Desi		Saves 100	TOLING / A	101.901.771	ormes!		
Pied-billed Grebe	16	Present	16	9/15	7	11/15	100 CO	CONTINU	IOS SHE A	30
Great Blue Heron	2000	Present	2000	9/15	51	Present	a phonton	on total		7000
Green Heron	11	Present	17	9/05	17	9/05	a enected		and No.11	50
Cattle Egret	4	9/22	4	9/22	2	10/04	hr perio	Fabould	ne addad	4
Common Egret	1100	Present	1100	9/15	1	12/05	i addīttīo	to the	birds lis	4000
Black-crowned Night Heron	1600	Present	1600	9/15	1	11/01	BRI ESIAL	on, and l	sat group	3500
Least Bittern	2	9/05	2	9/05	2	9/05				15
King Rail	1	10/04	1	10/04	1	10/04			, ,,	1
Sora	24	9/05	24	9/05	1	10/04	PA COMME	* 615770		50
Common Gallimle	1	Present	1	9/15	1	9/15	1			10
SMILEN HEING		1200000	77	35/32	33	BLOSSES				25
pero petro		Ladedini	65	HOS THOU	a a	Prosent.				V -3
somer-relities now	777	to appear	245	78179	35	1,2,000000		_		
	E 15	Exceene	33	T5172	25	Prosent	-			700
II. Shorebirds, Gulls and		77173	- 6	75130		Process	- 1			. 20
Terns:	. 3	1.5000000	-	19	1	2/32				70
CIOR STATES	- 3	samous.	- 5	3135	2	3/15			1	. BR /
Semipalmated Plover	8	Present	8	9/15	8	9/15	77	# , T , 1		16
Killdeer	50	Present	62	9/05	1	12/06			-4	150
American Golden Plover	50 5 8	9/05		9/05	30.5	9/05				10
Black-bellied Plover	8	9/05	5 8	9/05	2	10/04	A BOOK SA			20
Ruddy Turnstone	12	Present	12	9/15	12	9/15				25
American Woodcock	150	Present	150	9/15	150	9/15				300
Common Snipe	2	Present	18	10/04	18	10/04				50
Upland Plover	3	Present	3	9/15	3	9/15				10
Spotted Sandpiper	7	Present	7	9/15	7	9/15				20
Solitary Sandpiper	2	Present	2	9/15	2	9/15			- 1	10
Greater Yellowlegs	11	Present	3071	9/05	9	11/01				
Lesser Yellowlegs		Present			1	11/01				60
Pectoral Sandpiper	31	Present	31	9/15	î	11/01	1			30 60 40 25
Least Sandpiper	11	Present	12	9605r)	1	11/01		(9)		25

Proce 2004 (1)		2)	15	3)	3.7	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove	1000	Present	1000	9/15	68	Present	2.74	3000
White-winged dove		3000000 7.000000	3		100	9/35		50 50
7. Predaceous Birds: Golden eagle	380	Property Property Property	190	TD/OF A/TA A/TA	150 150 15	9/15 9/15 10/0h		25 25 300 50
Horned owl Magpie Raven	10	Present	10	Resident	10	Present		10
Crow Turkey Vulture Coopers Hawk	550	Present	5	9/15	5 1 2	9/15 9/15		25 10 10
Red-tailed Hawk Rough-legged Hawk	3	12/15 Present Present	39 32	12/15 12/15 12/15	39 32	Present Present		100
Bald Eagle Marsh Hawk	6 2	Present	6	Resident	6	Present		75 7 25
- CONTINUED -	3	Present Present	SI	10.12	1 7	9/15	mes M. Carroll,	3

INSTRUCTIONS

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INT .- DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

Fied-billed Grebe

(Nov. 1945)

MIGRATU. BIRDS

Refuge West Sister Island Months of to

195 1971

(1)		2)		3)		4)		(5)		(6)
Species		Seen	Peak N			Seen	Number	roduction Total #	Total	Total Estimate
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Colonies	Nests	Young	<u>Number</u>
I. Water and Marsh Birds:			TAL PER	Gecome 1	TEGS TENT	nontforme	s, Strigi	farmes, au	bredice	14.5
	-		III. Des	68 865 P	Escute (go	jampitorn	98)			
			11 25	FILE	(27) 2 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Terns (f	naradriif	TARRETTERS	iap tribi a	do red tipe
. 27	nifigurate	grantian and sharif	T L		A STATE OF THE SAME	A CONTRACTOR	s species	OI TOCS!	Sand Harr	
	BID SAME	sterize /	COLL TIPE	OH LAIDE	. april a 18	ue teber	ruE benje	should	ne added	in sphro-
	OAS TO	n Kanata	terus a	, neakay	a rein	4 640	n. additio	a to the	birds lis	ted on
	THE COL	set named	as found	nd page	TOTAL CAR	oblish)	SSI Editi	on, and 1	Let group	4 0 I
			THSLIE	CTIONS						
					4	wakerse	77 -10 -10-1	y		
						Diseased	/rechain	594 (m9.5)	-) -,	02.0*TEXE
						J. F. F.				
		and the last		ji ka led						
The state of the s	,	Service of the servic				ing a new district				
Chambinds Calls and	- CONTI	UATION -	PAGE #2 -	12/15	5	Fresent				1
I. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:		10\12	To the	15\12	3	Present	<u> </u>			
Dunlin	46	11/01	16	11/01	46	11/01		i i		100
Short-billed Dowitcher Stilt Sandpiper	3	Present	46	9/05 9/15 9/15	10	11/01 9/15 9/15				100
Semipalmated Sandpiper	10	Present	10	9/15	10	9/15				20
lestern Sandpiper Sanderling	ᇻ	Present	13	9/15	15	9/24 9/05 12/15				10 30
merican Avocet	1 11	Present	12	9/05	15	9/15				30
orthern Phalarope	1	9/24	1	9/24	1	9/05			4	1 1
reat Black-backed Gull -	1	Present	23	12/06	23	12/15				50
erring Gull ing-billed Gull	600 300	Present Present	468	9/15 12/06	468	Present				2000 5000
onaparte's Gull	6810		6810	12/06	6810	12/15				7000
orster's Tern	84	12/06 9/05	84	12/06 9/05	2	12/15 12/15 11/01				200
ommon Tern	700	Present	1136	9/05	6	11/01				2500
Caspian Tern Black Tern	80	Present Present	80 90	9/05 9/15 9/15	80	11/01 9/15 9/15				150 130
TWOR TOTAL	1	11000110	,0	112	70	1120		(5)		1)0

		. (OARE)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove White-winged dove	Sold Property of the Party of t	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		\$200 \$000 \$000 \$000
In Soing Sall.	CONTINUATION - PAG	E 40 -	THE THE PARTY IN		50
IV. Predaceous Birds: Golden eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow Sparrow Hawk Screech Owl Short—eared Owl	3 Present 1 12/15 -2 12/15 -	7 12/15 1 12/15 2 - 12/15	7 Present 1 Present 2 Present Reported	James M. Carrell,	The state of the s

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INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

3-1750b Form NR-1B (Rev. Nov. 1957)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WATERFOWL UTILIZATION OF REFUGE HABITAT

Refuge Ottawa-Cedar Point-Darby For 12-month period ending August 31, 1970

(1) Area or Unit		2) oitat	gya reli	(3)	(4) Breeding	(5)
Designation	Type	Acreage	20540	Use-days	Population	Production
	Crops	94	Ducks	823,637	pattern	
	Upland	110	Geese	299,811	o ou princing	
POOL #1	Marsh	270	Swans	3,172	accompany in	
	Water	150	Coots	160,944	S Dans alsos	4
	Total	624		1,287,564	OI HORP TO	
	Crops	195	Ducks	1,250,116	tions	
	Upland	90	Geese	149,905		
POOL #2	Marsh	240	Swans	2,200	Tant ninto	. 300 100
TELETITITA	Water	80	Coots	101,931	Libraria Anna	
	Total	605	Total	1,504,152	(50000 0000	
70,13	Crops	157	Ducks	379,691	nergence or	
	Upland	56	Geese	53,064	78 F 10 0 154	
POOL #3	Marsh	261	Swans	143	al guillood'i	
	Water	175	Coots	65,915	15000 110 1200	
	Total	649	Total	498,813	(Sittomania	
acen	Crops	Whasau Jay	Ducks	414,739	neitelegev	
Date of the control o	Upland	20	Geese	79,596	9 tro mar pene	
POOL #4	Marsh	1148	Swans	3,401		2
	Water	25	Coots	17,520	IN RESET MAY	
9917	Total	193	Total	545,256	(1502 remind	
8.574	Crops	720	Ducks	496,519	syamps, ope	
910	Upland	54	Geese	240,114	Libbuca man	
POOL #5	Marsh	1/2	Swans	1,258	J Du Windie	
	Water	. 25	Coots	22,221	E-1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
	Total	970	Total	760,118	Luc ate country	
	Crops	164	Ducks	11,682		
POOT #6	Upland	56	Geese	3,980		46.00-000
POOL #6	Marsh	100	Swans	1/2	St. Commence of the state of th	
	Water	30	Coots	766		
	Total	350	Total	16,428		gnilinous
	Crops	258	Ducks	689,285	An earlmath	Repulstion:
DOOT #7	Upland	70	Geese	310,480	Parkers	
POOL #7	Marsh	165	Swans	113	I Total Control of the Control of th	100230000
	Water	502	Coots	6,898		
	Total	523	Total	1,006,806		

INSTRUCTIONS

All tabulated information should be based on the best available techniques for obtaining these data. Estimates having no foundation in fact must be omitted. Refuge grand totals for all categories should be provided in the spaces below the last unit tabulation. Additional forms should be used if the number of units reported upon exceeds the capacity of one page. This report embraces the preceding 12-month period, NOT the fiscal or calendar year, and is submitted annually with the May-August Narrative Report.

- (1) Area or Unit: A geographical unit which, because of size, terrain characteristics, habitat type and current or anticipated management practices, may be considered an entityapart from other areas in the refuge census pattern. The combined estimated acreages of all units should be equal the total refuge area. A detailed map and accompanying verbal description of the habitat types of each unit should be forwarded with the initial report for each refuge, and thereafter need only be submitted to report changes in unit boundaries or their descriptions.
- (2) Habitat: Crops include all cultivated croplands such as cereals and green forage, planted food patches and agricultural row crops; upland is all uncultivated terrain lying above the plant communities requiring seasonal submergence or a completely saturated soil condition a part of each year, and includes lands whose temporary flooding facilitates use of non-aquatic type foods; marsh extends from the upland community to, but not including, the water type and consists of the relatively stable marginal or shallow-growing emergent vegetation type, including wet meadow and deep marsh; and in the water category are all other water areas inundated most or all of the growing season and extending from the deeper edge of the marsh zone to strictly open-water, embracing such habitat as shallow playa lakes, deep lakes and reservoirs, true shrub and tree swamps, open flowing water and maritime bays, sounds and estuaries. Acreage estimates for all four types should be computed and kept as accurate as possible
- (3) Use-days: Use-days is computed by multiplying weekly waterfowl population figures by seven, and should agree with information reported on Form NR-1.

through reference to available maps supplemented by periodic field observations. The sum of these esti-

mates should equal the area of the entire unit.

- (4) Breeding
 Population: An estimate of the total breeding population of each category of birds for each area or unit.
- (5) Production: Estimated total number of young raised to flight age.

3-1750b Form NR-1B (Rev. Nov. 1957)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WATERFOWL UTILIZATION OF REFUGE HABITAT

Refuge Ottown-Coder Point-Darby For 12-month period ending August 31, 1970

Reported by	mes M. Car	coll, ir.	TITTE -	Assistant	Refuge Manag	er
(1)	(2	b bee	cyt tat	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area or Unit	Habi			SOME HIGHER	Breeding	
Designation	Type	Acreage	Market 1	Use-days	Population	Production
	Crops	152	Ducks	368,008	pattern	
	Upland	85	Geese	27.858	gu piponio	
POOL #8	Marsh	171	Swans	21,030	1 Charles of the Control of the Cont	
POOL #0	Water	25	Coots	7,764	Jim ibas	
	Total	133	Total	103,630	TUL CACIL E	
escripe	or their a	433			740494 00	
	Crops		Ducks	397.215		
	Upland		Geese	116,711		
CRANE CREEK	Marsh	10	Swans	714	Lond equals	772 U IV 201
Alarian elemen	Water	106	Coots	29,892	TOO IN DIE	
	Total	146	Total	51,0,562	EQUITOR MISS	
-0.03	Landabes	- designe	nities		920 2000	
	Crops	90	Ducks	736,016		
	Upland	10	Geese	26,532	05 10 0 18Q	
CEDAR POINT	Marsh	1.700	Swans	11,634	1 gridoveki	
	Water	1115	Coots	201,497	BIAD HELDE	
	Total	2.215	Total	975.679	(Surfamini)	
one.	Minu amenu	AM WOLLD	13 10 1		By a Vasyan	
	Crops	PLESII J9	Ducks	134.352	vegetation	
	Upland	33	Geese	5,306	9ho na bas	
NAVARRE	Marsh	500	Swans	1.173	VS-12 HILLIA	
min i	Water	re dom Sil	Coots	64,382	O desert She	
	Total	533	Total	208,213	1.6-cus contradity	
angun		Trem box	X AVAIDAGE	ve lve 19. ve	app (gaypr	
	Crops		Ducks	140,193	de ledimone	
	Upland	89	Geese	13,266	Land Color Land	
DARBY	Marsh	100	Swans	1,743	30 4220215	
	Water		Coots	56,717	7 DENOVATED	
	Total	1,89	Total	211,919	Hotte descent	
	Crops	1.830	Ducks	5.841.453	3 500	150
REFUGE	Upland	673	Geese	1,326,653	1,500	300
TOTAL	Marsh	4.166	Swans	28.581	dolosingod	300
TOTAL	Water	1.091	Coots	766 153	1,50	250
	Total	7.760	Total	7.963.140	1.275	1.000
		1,100		Terretain	108/3	-1-000
	Crops	ind Barpen	Ducks	e of the co		
	Upland		Geese	log abyto [111000000	
	Marsh		Swans	C-Y		
	Water	OTAL STATE	Coots	Somet Tenon	JOURNAL OF BELLEVILLE	HO E SPECI
	Total		Total			

(over)

INSTRUCTIONS

All tabulated information should be based on the best available techniques for obtaining these data. Estimates having no foundation in fact must be omitted. Refuge grand totals for all categories should be provided in the spaces below the last unit tabulation. Additional forms should be used if the number of units reported upon exceeds the capacity of one page. This report embraces the preceding 12-month period, NOT the fiscal or calendar year, and is submitted annually with the May-August Narrative Report.

- (1) Area or Unit: A geographical unit which, because of size, terrain characteristics, habitat type and current or anticipated management practices, may be considered an entityapart from other areas in the refuge census pattern. The combined estimated acreages of all units should be equal the total refuge area. A detailed map and accompanying verbal description of the habitat types of each unit should be forwarded with the initial report for each refuge, and thereafter need only be submitted to report changes in unit boundaries or their descriptions.
- (2) Habitat: Crops include all cultivated croplands such as cereals and green forage, planted food patches and agricultural row crops; upland is all uncultivated terrain lying above the plant communities requiring seasonal submergence or a completely saturated soil condition a part of each year, and includes lands whose temporary flooding facilitates use of non-aquatic type foods; marsh extends from the upland community to, but not including, the water type and consists of the relatively stable marginal or shallow-growing emergent vegetation type, including wet meadow and deep marsh; and in the water category are all other water areas inundated most or all of the growing season and extending from the deeper edge of the marsh zone to strictly open-water, embracing such habitat as shallow playa lakes, deep lakes and reservoirs, true shrub and tree swamps, open flowing water and maritime bays, sounds and estuaries. Acreage estimates for all four types should be computed and kept as accurate as possible through reference to available maps supplemented by
- (3) Use-days: Use-days is computed by multiplying weekly waterfowl population figures by seven, and should agree with information reported on Form NR-1.

periodic field observations. The sum of these esti-

mates should equal the area of the entire unit.

- (4) Breeding
 Population: An estimate of the total breeding population of each category of birds for each area or unit.
- (5) Production: Estimated total number of young raised to flight age.

Waterfowl Hunter Kill Survey

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island

1970 Year **1971**

(1) Weeks of Yunting	(2) No. Hunters Checked			ad Nos. of Each Bagged	(5) Total Bagged	(6) Crippling Loss	(7) Total Kill	(8) Est.No. Hunters	(9) Est. Total Kill
	9737 XE	reognas, si	ren huster in reuntil	the week and in each ex When the 25 percent gos presentative dar	fo yah n	daring end e a cort da	llected e hunte ould be	0.5 13	
			NOTHING TO REPORT						
	nes en (eK tyri () sanot		esting modification mber size List, stagoon (es in de l (16),	riowl speci 36), Redhea al (1).) Austr	19	
				Analysis (Add	ejov lo	tel numbers	of Sees	e£ (8)	
		£		beknown te tropper with	Blw 10	tal numbers	cord to	es (a)	
					.o bo	Columns 5 a	to Las	or (T)	
	gn lbul on			no bejnyd daw emajoud	. 08. 0000	hericed (IV)	o avein	rect	
			Column 2 x Column 7.	percent. Column 9 =	1 to 100	Le projecte	ll samp	(9) K4	
= =									
	08	-84508							
				(over)					

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) The first week of hunting begins with opening day and ends at the close of hunting 6 days later. Successive weeks follow the same pattern.
- (2) The goal is to survey a minimum of 25 percent of refuge hunters each week and to record data only from those who have completed their day's hunting. This information should be collected during each day of the week and in each area hunted in relative proportion to the hunter effort expended. When the 25 percent goal cannot be achieved, particular care should be taken to collect representative data.
- (3) Record the total number of hours the hunters spent hunting on the refuge.
- (4) List waterfowl species in decreasing order of numbers bagged. Sample entry: Mallard (61), Pintail (36), Redhead (16), Gadwall (11), Widgeon (6), Coot (4), Canada Goose (3), Greenwinged Teal (1).
- (5) Record total numbers of waterfowl bagged.
- (6) Record total numbers of waterfowl reported knocked down but not recovered.
- (7) Total of Columns 5 and 6.

Year MUNIX

(8) Estimate the total number of hunters who hunted on the refuge during the week, including hunters checked (Column 2).

(ravo)

Bernge Ottens - Ceder Point - Heut Sister Island

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Ottawa and Cedar Point and Darby Months of January 1 to April 30 , 1970

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young oduced	ies o	(4) Sex Ratio	ilmo na i ngui	(5) Remova	als	(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres Per	Number broods observed	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Resstocking	rch	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Disal sector	a naen nomaen da me	arks.	nder Rem	u bed	ld be indica	ooda	reas	8 TO .	sample area	
Ring—necked Pheasant	Agriculture: 2,000 acres Cattail Marsh -	7.6	edo noqu	beed			of y		Set 008 d. s	
n other	4,000 acres Mixed Hardwoods - 120 acres				rily to wild		.slde	avail	Species if	ported here are not based on any systematic procedure but are merely estimates.
Bob-white	Agriculture -	122	Tub bevo	mera A	Unknown	II	Tagner	z Lej	50	Food and cover appear
Quail shufor	2,000 acres boline	report	flug the	ge du nto t		9800	numbe lus t	Lato g abi		excellent for a continued increase of this species.
. include .	Mixed Hardwoods - 120 acres	res dov	iy reque	lasii	stermine pop on not speci	b od Ljan	nsed Infor	thod nent	Indicate me other perti	(7) REMARKS:
				, be	should be us		evop	bolts	Le to the p	*Oply columns applicab
		~								

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

(1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in repre-
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other
 - (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
 - (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
 - (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

*Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Citara - Cedar Point - Darby Months of May 1 to September 1 201, 1970

(1) Species	(2) Density	elf al solul a Pr	(3) Young oduced	ies or type to the restin	Sex (5) (6) Ratio Removals Total					(7) Remarks
Common Name		Acres Per Bird	Number broods observed	Estimated Total	r 19voo 10 r Jud moldsm wired busiqu Percentage log sysdw be	Hunting	For Re- stocking	Philippine	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Ring-necked Pheasant	Agriculture: 2,000 acres Cattail Marsh: h,000 acres Mixed Hardwoods: 120 acres	7.6	nder Rem upon obs		ld be indica 76:NL produced, b	oung bita	of y ng na ies p	[qqa	sentative b	Food and cover conditions are excellent. Production this year should offset severe nest losses during last years July 4th storm.
etine-dog	Agriculture: 2,000 acres Cattail Marsh: h,000 acres Mixed Hardwoods: 120 acres	report durin res cov	ne refug	ge du	i galiergim	an n	numbe lus t	otal rds p	resident bi	Food remains excellent - cover is improving. This species was heard but not sighted this period. Apparently the population is holding its own.
		POPUI ON OF	ation es Servatio	TIMAT	es for these de during wa	TWO	SPER	DES A	RE BASED	*Only columns applican

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

(1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

meros 600. d

- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding nabitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

*Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

3-1752 Form NR-2 (April 1946)

Refuge Ottawa-Codar Point-West Sister Island Months of September to January 1 1971

total Per abitat Bir	Prod	2 2	r typ to th rmsti bes	Ratio	fuge Litte ares	(5) Remove	ls _{or}	(6) Total Estimated number	(7) Remarks
total Per abitat Bir	es s	cods served	mated	mation but n	50	90			
7.6		Pr Och	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Restockir	Princial Princial	using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
stique and s		nder Reu		1N:3F		neas of y	redmu	sample area 008 Estimated r sentative 1	Food and cover conditions are excellent. (8)
-	TILB E.B.	ey, phe	daus	bliv of yltr	rica	ies p able.	lqqa (lave	This column Bpecies if	(4) SEX RATIO:
	gala	ub bevo	шет у	(Felsoom)	ni	nećmu	tal n	Indi 02 te to	Food and cover conditions are excellent.
sh -	e rep ge du	ring th ne refu	ge du ato t	ing the refu migrating in	r us dose	numbe Lus t	otal rds p	Estimated treated to	(6) TOTAL:
ni barsvoo	area ested	on and Ly requ	llati Ncal	stermine pop. on not specif	b od LJan	used	thod	Indicate me	(7) REMARKS:
AR	e bys	ensus an	BSERV D DUR	ATIONS MADE ING THE MONT	DUR] HLY	ng wa Dicke	TER-	Le to the p	*Only columns applicab
n	POI ARI	POPULAT ARE BAS FOWL CE	POPULATION EST ARE BYSED ON O FOWL (ENSUS AN	POPULATION ESTIMATE ARE BUSED ON CESET FOWL CENSUS AND DUE	POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THESE ARE BUSED ON CESERVATIONS MADE FOWL (ENSUS AND DURING THE MONT	POPUL TION ESTIMATES FOR THESE TWO ARE BUSED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE MONTHLY	POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THESE TWO SPECIARE BYSED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING WA	POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THESE TWO SPECIES ARE BYSED ON CESERVATIONS MADE DURING WATER- FOWL CENSUS AND DURING THE MONTHLY DICKEY	POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THESE TWO SPECIES TO SELECT SHOULD SERVE TONS MADE DURING WATER-FOWL CENSUS AND DURING THE MONTHLY DICKEY

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

Use correct common name. Which was a second of the second (1) SPECIES:

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts.etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

.declinoxa era

govidings gaves but boo?

(3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.

SEX RATIO: (4)

This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.

Sob-white

(5) REMOVALS:

Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.

(6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.

REMARKS:

Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

*Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

BI MME

Refuge Ottawa-Cedar Point-West Sister IslandCalendar Year 1970

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced	8		ova (H)	als			(5) sse s	In	(6) troductions	(7 Estima Total Popula	(g) Sex Ratio	
Common Name	Cover types, total Acreage of Habitat	Number	Hunting	For Re- stocking	Sold	For Research	Predation	Disease	Winter Loss	Number	Source	At period of Greatest use	As of Dec.	
deer years	Agriculture - 2,000 acres Cattail - 4,000 acres Mixed hardwoods - 120 acres	Unknown	um al al eul	ype gap yabi	on on ver	de,	of: out sb. dh	iro ina int io io io io io io io io io io io io io	the info	if the second of	ntsh the de epruce awar rate prair should be u and counts	25	15	Un- known
	ningo.	r so beau	eros.	30	raiç	to u	dm	u l	stot .	ej J žer	iens : Grou	YOUNG PROI	(8)	
	. rater pair galrab b	stomer Ar	30	es' l	Inge	at.	e di	erm	total	9/8	ibnī	RIMCVALS:	(4)	
	inegal lator especial legace	les eldat.	lot	70	Leign	rect	nro1		ele o			LCSSES:	(8)	
	which stock was senured.	ency from	a '	10 3	uñ.	n ba	1 71	ď mc	the n	etas	thal : EMO	INTRODUCTI	(9)	
	on the refuge at pariot of	h specter		20 I	10 š	aluqu La fa			mlise banda		: Oive	TOTAL RUNG POPULATION	(7)	
	of each apecies as determine	females	200	abl	160. *	0 93	of the	OTS	g unis	e jac	ibal	SEX RATTO	(B)	

Remarks:

Server Ottems-Coder Point-Meet Sinter IslandCalendar Year 1970

Form NR-3 - BIG GAME

Reported by James M. Carroll, Jr., Lest, Manager

PERSONNE

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name; i.e., Mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer. It is unnecessary to indicate sub-species such as northern or Louisiana white-tailed deer.
- DENSITY: Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated total number of young produced on refuge.
- (4) REMCVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the year.
- (5) LCSSES: On the basis of known records or reliable estimates indicate total losses in each category during the year.
- (6) INTRODUCTIONS: Indicate the number and refuge or agency from which stock was secured.
- (7) TOTAL REFUGE
 POPULATION:
 Give the estimated population of each species on the refuge at period of its
 greatest abundance and also as of Dec. 31.
- (8) SEX RATIC: Indicate the percentage of males and females of each species as determined from field observations or through removals.

SMALL MAN LS

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - Darby

Year ending April 30, 1970

Page #1 of 2 Pages (2) (4) (1) (3) (5) * Species Density Removals Disposition of Furs Total Total Refuge Furs Shipped Share Trapping Popula-Furs Destroyed Fur Harvest Fredator Control For Re-stocking Trappers Share Cover Types & Total Acres tion Per: Permit Acreage of Habitat Common Name Animal Number 4000 ac. cattail 7016 798 798 15,000 1-69 Muskrat 655 2-69 654 marsh 3-69 347 348 4-69 558 559 5-69 1012 1012 6-69 138 137 100 3 (50%) 0 (50%) 4000 ac. cattail 40.0 A11-69 Mink marsh as on state to 80 21.0 A11-69 100% 300 6300 ac. marsh, ag., 68 Raccoon and wood 100 63.0 100% 80 Striped Skunk A11-69 6300 ac. marsh, ag., and wood 126.0 A11-69 100% 80 50 6300 ac. marsh, ag., Red Fox and wood 200 6300 ac. marsh, ag., 31.0 A11-69 100% 80 Opossum and wood * List removals by Predator Animal Hunter

4 44 6

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i. e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

(1) SPECIES:

s (3)

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan.)

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs. Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottom land hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) REMOVALS:

Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year, including any taken on the refuge by Service Predatory Animal Hunter. Also show any removals not falling under headingslisted.

(4) DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market, including furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimeness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

Ottawa - Cedar Point - Darby Refuge

Year ending April 30, 1970

(1) * Species	(2) Density	a ni liqu	à à à		(3) ovals	ega ik	anma	D:	isposit	(4) ion of	Fure		SPD	(5)
of Barth	todarmost belief-ettd Mook bielt edt at bac	. ferrile ol era s	ge i	ol meri	lanti sa m	i secu	813 B. 200	Share	e Trapp	oing	ped	ted		Total Popula
Common Name:	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Bunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control	For Re- stocking	For Re-	Permit Number	Trappers	Refuge share	Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed	tion
Cottontail Rabbit	2000 ac. upland, dike, wood	1.3	120 1130 12 8	ments orașis rej	8 5 E	being! E benk done		ad od va ad es as ace to t	Densi tion numbe					1,500
Fox Squirrel	250 ac. wood, dike	.8	ażs sev	igen.	ed to	na bei	n hö	dagrolmi e lo sar	a hada a and					300
Red Squirrel	250 ac. wood, dike	5.0	21 0	301	. tank	noti	arto li	i berben	tine d					50
Groundhog	2000 ac. hay, dike	1.0	te, eho	T	28 E	ra i re trek	es pe	Archood	tesi telik					2,000
ad bineds	eand sounts on representations of areas	o sale l	OB.	2585	bods	an yer salva	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	smora :	funne					
	ilngå sonte bavoner taberi solvres yd sgol betellegalbest rebm	categor the re falling	dos o m	tel Saki	ar i	odmarz galbu Lyna	iero oni wode	the the	ladfo previ Nurse			e Carri	MEE!	()
n by Service of unprime- r agencies	Predator Animal Hunter	ench ap	imu beq lo en biv	iq ei ildi ildi ildi ildi iq	t ta s la lo s .c	ro 11 y to y molom state the o	2 ber admir Las oo b	te the property of the second	de ed paraq peraq nese shoot	:EUK	10 HO	T120	sm.	

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i. e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

(1) SPECIES:

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan.)

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs.

Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers.

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(3) REMOVALS:

Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year, including any taken on the refuge by Service Predatory Animal Hunter. Also show any removals not falling under headingslisted.

(4) DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market, including furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimeness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

(5) TOTAL POPULATION:

Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.

REMARKS:

Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of sample area(s), introductions, and any other pertinent information not specifically requested.

32715

Remarks

Refuge_Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island

Year 19.70

Botulism	Lead Poisoning or other Disease
Period of outbreak NONE Period of heaviest losses	Kind of disease NONE Species affected
Losses: (a) Waterfowl (b) Shorebirds (c) Other Actual Count Estimated	Number Affected Species Actual Count Estimated
Number Hospitalized No. Recovered % Recovered (a) Waterfowl (b) Shorebirds (c) Other Areas affected (location and approximate acreage)	Number Recovered Number lost Source of infection Water conditions
Water conditions (average depth of water in sickness areas, reflooding of exposed flats, etc.	Food conditions
Condition of vegetation and invertebrate life	Remarks

-1757 'orm NR-7 Rev.June 1960)

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island

Year 19 70

	(Seed			s and Re	-			(Plant Marsh - Aqua)		
Species	Amount (Lbs., bus., etc.)	(2) C or	Date	Method or Source	Cost	(3) Total Amount on Hand	Location of Area Planted	Rate of Seeding or Planting	Amount Planted (Acres or Yards of Shoreline)	Amount and Nature of Propagules	Date	Survival	Cause of Los
Kentucky Blue-grass	•	-	-	On hand	***	0	Around office	20#/a.	2 a.		Sept.	50%	
Kentucky 31 Fescue	1000#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$295.	1110#	Refuge en- trance road & New dike at Cedar Point	20#/a. 10#/a.	7 a. 5 a.	:	Sept.	110% 30%	
Perennial Rye	1000#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$200.	1300#	New dike at Cedar Point	10#/a.	5 a.		May	30%	
Perennial Rye	560#	R	h/70	Donated	-	-	Goose Pen	20#/a.	28 a.		May	20%	Feeding
Sericea Lespedesa	200#	R	2/70	Purch.	\$ 60.	200#				-			
Alfelfa (Ranger)	500#	R	2/70	Purch.	\$275.	500#							
Clover (Alsike)	200#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$ 60.	200#							

 (1) Report agronomic farm crops on Form NR-8 (2) C = Collections and R = Receipts	Remarks:	Purpose of Goose-pen planting was to provide cover on bare soil.
(3) Use "S" to denote surplus a. Acres		
'otal acreage planted: Marsh and aquatic Hedgerows, cover patches 19		
Food strips, food patches 28 Forest plantings		

Fish and Wildlin Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Cultivated	5-8-52	ittee's Harvested		Governme arvested			or Return	Tota		reen Manure, over and Water	~_	
Crops Grown	Acres	Bu./Tons	Acres	Bu./ I	- Or th	Acres	Bu. /Tor	Acrea	ge f	owl Browsing C ype and Kind		Total Acreage
Corn					101	67	2,311	6	a pu	heat (cover a brouse)	nd	205
Sorghum						69	1,125	69		heat (green mand brouse)	amu ro	235
Buckwheat	114	2,840	ux Crohe			151	1,827	151	H	isture of 30% 31 Fescue, 30% Perennial Rye Alsike Clover	Ky. 20%	18
Oa ts Soybean	37 388	11,460				The Cover	94500 BHG	388	M	(nesting strip ixture of 30% 31 Fescue and Perennial Rye (dike erosion	Ky. 50%	5 ol)
	D water	selbing	redsW bo			OT TESTS	ans myou	MITA Spe	Fa	allow Ag. Land		V 180 CB
o. of Permittee	s: 1	Agricultura	l Opera	itions _			Haying	Operation	s 0	Grazing O)perat	ions 0
ay - Improved Specify Kind)		ons ested	Acres	Cash Reven		Gra	0	Number nimals	AUM*S	Cash Revenue	ACR	EAGE
				brogg	29 97	1. Catt	le	tithen teatt	svidi ist s	7. MIS 120.07 1.03.07 1.03.07 1.03.07		
	La Lan			10000 E	# Box a	2. Othe	r	Permi	6 위 6 8 8	THE STATE OF THE S		
						l. Tota	l Refuge	Acreage U	nder Cu	ıltivation		860
Hay - Wild	1					0 1	C-1+4		C a second a	e Operation		

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR--8' CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Report Form NR-8 should be prepared on a calendar-year basis for all crops which were planted during the calendar year and for haying and grazing operations carried on during the same period.

Separate reports shall be furnished for Refuge lands in each county when a refuge is located in more than one county or State.

Cultivated Crops Grown - List all crops planted, grown and harvested on the refuge during the reporting period regardless of purpose. Crops in kind which have been planted by more than one permittee or this Service shall be combined for reporting purposes.

Permittee's Share - Only thenumber of acres utilized by the permittee for his own benefit should be shown under the Acres column, and only the number of bushels of farm crops harvested by the permittee for himself should be shown under the Bushels Harvested column. Report all crops harvested in bushels or fractions thereof except such crops as silage, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, and hay, which should be reported in tons or fractions thereof.

Government's Share or Return - Harvested Show the acreage and number of bushels harvested for the Government of crops produced by permittees or refuge personnel. Unharvested Show the exact acreage and the estimated number of bushels of grain available for wildlife. If grazing is made available to waterfowl through the planting of grain, cover, green manure, grazing or hay crops, estimate the tonnage of green food produced or utilized and report under Bushels Unharvesed column.

<u>Total Acreage Planted</u> - Report all acreage planted, including crop failures.

Green Manure, Cover and Waterfowl Grazing Crops Specify the acreage kind and purpose of the crop. These crops and the acreage may be duplicated under cultivated crops if planted during the year, or a duplication may occur under hay if the crop results from a perennial planting.

<u>Hay - Improved - List separately the kinds of improved hay grown.</u>
Annual plantings should also be reported under <u>Cultivated Crops</u>, and perennial hay should be listed in the same manner at time of planting

Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation Report total land area devoted to agricultural purposes during the year.

Fish and Wildli Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Cultivated		ittee's Harvested		Governme arvested	was a second of the second		or Return rvested	Total		een Manure, ver and Water	·_	
Crops Grown	Acres	Bu./Ions	Acres	Bu./ 1	Cons	Acres	Bu. /Tons	Acreag Plante		wl Browsing C be and Kind		Total Acreag
Corn Sorghum Buckwheat Wheat Soybean Oats	91 451 10	1,870 11,970 300	ANTENNA CLASSIBLE CLOSS STREET,	63 2,142 63 Wheat (cover and brouse) 84 2,520 84 Wheat (green many and brouse) 91 451 10 Fallow Ag. Land.		inur•	174 257					
o. of Permittee:	5	Agricultura:	l Opera	tions _		8	Haying C)perations	o square	Grazing O	perat	ions 0
y - Improved pecify Kind)	To Harve	ons ested	Acres	Cash Reven		Gra		Number nimals	AUM'S	Cash Revenue	ACRI	EAGE
		2 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		o bioduc	as sait	1. Catt	le	Partite R	Tor sid	Delete Lobe		
		S S S S		00 K	STING	2. Othe	To T	Ted to	10	Ser Constitution		
						l. Tota	l Refuge A	creage Un	der Cul	tivation		1,006
Hay - Wild						2. Acre	age Cultiv	rated as S	ervice	Operation		

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR--8' CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

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<u>Hay - Improved - List separately the kinds of improved hay grown.</u>
Annual plantings should also be reported under <u>Cultivated Crops</u>, and perennial hay should be listed in the same manner at time of planting

Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation Report total land area devoted to agricultural purposes during the year.

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

(1)	(2) On Hand	(3) Received	(4)		GRAIN D	(5) ISPOSED OF		(6) On Hand	Propose	(7) od or Suitabl	E Use*
VARIETY*	Beginning of Period Bushels	During Period Bushels	Total Bushels	Transferred	Seeded	Bushels	Total Bushe is	End of Period Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Surplus
Buckwheat	11	O	11			1	1	10	10		
Shelled corn	170	540	710			560	560	150	/-/-	150	
Grain Sorghum	(3) 3 _{AMS}	0	3	erdinakti	Harrison of	ste. Etimation	of grain tra	3	(outdate	d - to be	destroye
Japanese millet	(8) (4) (8)	0	ann H res	epioneis		081		4	4		
Proso millet	5	0	5	en hy, sar reps		the period	mi lopinus e	5	F grain in	5	
Rye	139	0	139			69	69	70		70	
Corn	14	0	1)t	LINE DOLL				14	(outdate	d - to be	destroye
	1017 (1999)	ar redigina	Include on	s dennel	c grains; o	Envirse ver	Office and States	atil be listed fer, share or	on Mi-9.		
	mij	or post late	en apartin	reado so y		NATH CO	He w coin	Wheat, and	soynemia applies to	1	
	1 07	utg Uned Va	the expectation and	104 2112		er gjestel.	the or open	cent com s	eompine Industriasi		
	to a 1 to 1	TO ESTREMENT	HE AMERICAN	Extended 5		3200	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	tr) of ire pe	SHELS.		
	Leil 12	an not you	-us in im-8	-011 117		Suite is	int in the	combess of	100 800		

(8)	Indicate shipping or collection points	Shelled	COTA W	ras pi	icked	up !	from	Shiawassee	Refuge	and	used	in	banding	program.
(-)														

⁽⁹⁾ Grain is stored at Ottawa Refuge/

⁽¹⁰⁾ Remarks

^{*}See instructions on back.

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

This report should cover all grain on hand, received, or disposed of, during the period covered by this narrative report.

Report all grain in bushels. For the purpose of this report the following approximate weights of grain shall be considered equivalent to a bushel: Corn (shelled)—55 lb., corn (ear)—70 lb., wheat—60 lb., barley—50 lb., rye—55 lb., oats—30 lb., soy beans—60 lb., millet—50 lb., cowpeas—60 lb., and mixed—50 lb. In computing volume of granaries, multiply the cubic contents (cu. ft.) by 0.8 bushels.

- (1) List each type of grain separately and specifically, as flint corn, yellow dent corn, square deal hybrid corn, garnet wheat, red May wheat, durum wheat, spring wheat, proso millet, combine milo, new era cowpeas, mikado soy beans, etc. Mere listing as corn, wheat, and soybeans will not suffice, as specific details are necessary in considering transfer of seed supplies to other refuges. Include only domestic grains; aquatic and other seeds will be listed on NR-9.
- (3) Report all grain received during period from all sources, such as transfer, share cropping, or harvest from food patches.
- (4) A total of columns 2 and 3.
- (6) Column 4 less column 5.
- (7) This is a proposed break-down by varieties of grain listed in column 6. Indicate if grain is suitable for seeding new crops.
- (8) Nearest railroad station for shipping and receiving.
- (9) Where stored on refuge: "Headquarters granary," etc.
- (10) Indicate here the source of grain shipped in, destination of grain transferred, data on condition of grain, unusual uses proposed.

TIMBER .__MOVAL

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island Year 1970

Permittee	Permit No.	Unit or Location	Acreage	No. of Units Expressed in B. F., ties, etc.	Rate of Charge	Total Income	Reservations and/or Diameter Limits	Species Cut
			NOTHING T	REPORT				

Total acreage cut over	9r	Total income	
	B. F. Cords Ties		

Refuge

Ottawa - Cedar Poi -

Proposal Number Reporting Year

1970

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERSTICIDE APPLICATION

INSTRUCTION	S: Wildlife Refuges Man	nual, secs, 3252d, 3394b ar	1970					
Pate(s) of Application	List of Target Pest(s)	Location of Area Treated	Total Acres Treated	Chemical(s) Used	Total Amount of Chemical Applied	Application Rate	Carrier and Rate	Method of Application
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		NOTHIN	Q TO	REPORT				
8 Au			38					

^{10.} Summary of results (continue on reverse side, if necessary)

(Rev. March 1953) WATERFOWL D (Continuation Sheet)

7) Total Production: :		y of date						*****	: (3)		(4)
0) 100/-)		eeks							: Estimated	W. M. Company	uction
(1) Week of.:			: 11/22	11/29	12/06 :	12/13:	12/20:	12/27			: Estimate
Species :	11	: 12	13	14 :	15 :	To :	T(:	18	: days use	seen	: total
wans: Otel Dave Use:	A summer	of date	record	ed unde	(3)	20			1 1.70		*
Whistling		19	52	57	57	25		-	1,470		
Trumpeter	105-0f t	le preed	ng habi	.84 F	stimate	s havi	ng no	basis 1	fact should b	OWTER	(a)
eese:	sentativ	70 500	۲ 000	0 000	0 000	1) 000	Id be	made on	TWO OF MOTE ST	eas agg	
Canada	20,000	10,500	5,000	0,050	0,050	TH OOO	Щ,000	3,500	973,207	B OH I	thic-
Cackling											
Brant As Ass.		Meekly Do	moulatio	R X Un	aber of	days.	presei	t Tor e	GU. ROSCIES	-	
White-fronted Was Low	20	200		70	70	70					
Snow	50	20	20	50	50				3,010	-	
Blue porting Period:	300	130	130		300				17.850		
Other TOTAL	20,350	10,650	5,150	9,200	9,200	4.350	14,000	3,500	994.067		
ucks:	۵۲ ۵۵۵	3/ 000	36 000	2000	21 000	٠, ٥٥٥	٠٢ ٥٥٥	2 000	- (07 (57		
Mallard	25,000	16,000		12,000	14,000	25,000	25,000	1,000	1,605,675		
Black	5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	10,000			4,000	644.275	ON SHOU	ra ne
Gadwall	100	01 100	= 100		On for	100	The second secon	cles oc	13.365	e duri	ig the
Baldpate	1,000	1,000	400	100	100		1,000		88,270		
Pintail D42	1,200	1,000	1400	100	100		500	ures il	64,785		
Green-winged teal	30	15	15		50				21,525		
Blue-winged teal	200	100	100	100	100	100	100		111,200		
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler	300	150	100	50	Ke 50	50		F CHTT	18,620	t Mana	GL
Wood	800	550	100	50	50 50	50	50	SPANN.	87.430		
Redhead #50 200	250	250	150	50	50	50	50	- 1	13,020		
Ring-necked	100	100	50						4.760		
Canvasback	12 (50)	40	40	**	Princ's	par ne	sting	STGSS	2.345		
Scaup	330	300	200		100				20,160	2	
Goldeneye	20	20	20	50	MT1150	50	50	and what	2,870	Jable of	the ref
Bufflehead	20	55	55		C	eat fi	alda.	Ganada (6.935	Dally	on (greek
Ruddy	600	250	200	100	100	200	200	areas H	22,750	r fields	and
RECOMMON Merganser		70	70	250	250	2,400	2,400		38,080		
TOTAL	35,000	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	15,000	45,000	5,000	2,764,065		
oots:	6,000	2,000	2,000		over)				426,500	1 1 1	

Goots:	6,000	2,000	2,000		Ones A. L.	426,500	
(5)	37.(6)	25,000	52 (7)		25,00045,00015,00		
Total Days Use :	Peak Numbe	r: Tota	1 Produc	etion		SUMMARY	
KIKINI Common Mercansel		30	30	520	250 2,500 2,50	38,080	
Swans 1.470 :	57	250	S00	100		g areas Harvested soybean	
a portaginal and and	00-	55	50	56	buckwheat fields	, Canada Geese fed princip	ally on (greens
Geese 994,067 :	22,176	300 1	200	100	winter wheat, ry	and what corn was availa	ble on the refu
Ducks 2,764,065	45.000	10	IFO.	100	Principal nestin	g areas	
HILLS DECKED	45,000	700	20		II IIIOIPAL MODULA	1 17 100	
Coots 426,500 :	10,000	: 520	150	50	501 50	11/1/1	
Mood	800	550	700	50	501 EOL /2	mest level to	
	300	150	100	50	Reported by James	M. Carroll Jr. Assistant	Manager
Cinnamon teal							
Blue-winged teal.	200	100	J00	100	J00 J00 J0	0 111,200 1	
Green-Winsed text	30	JE	15	50	20	21,525	
INST						efuges Field Manual)	
	1,000	1,000	FOO				2
(1) Species:						pecies occurring on refuge	
				o badaa	d da annound ata		ahould he
Black						spaces. Special attention	should be
Mellard .					d in appropriate and national sign		should be
Ducks: Mellard	given to	those spe	ecies of	local	and national sign	nificance. T'002'012	should be
(2) Weeks of OWT	given to	those spe	ecies of	local	and national sign	officence. 1,005,075	should be
Ducka: Mallard	given to	those spe	ecies of	local	and national sign	17,050 994,067 1,605,675	should be
(2) Weeks of OWN	given to	those spe	refuge	local	and national sign	officence. 1,005,075	should be
(2) Weeks of MAP Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use:	given to 50,320 Estimated	those specific average	refuge	local popula	and national sign	17,050 994,067 1,605,675	should be
(2) Weeks of OWN Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use:	given to 50,320 Estimated Average w	those specific average 30 eekly pop	refuge	local popula popula	and national signations.	ent for each species.	
(2) Weeks of Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	given to 50 320 Estimated Average w Estimated	those specific average 30 eekly por number o	refuge oulation	popular s x nur produc	and national signations. tions. mber of days presenced based on obser	11,050 03,500 994,067	on repre-
(2) Weeks of Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	given to SO 30 Estimated Average w Estimated sentative	those specific average so the control of the contro	refuge oulation of young areas.	popular s x nur produc Brood	and national signations. tions. mber of days presented based on observed counts should be	ent for each species.	on repre- s aggregating
(2) Weeks of Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	given to SO 30 Estimated Average w Estimated sentative	those specific average so the control of the contro	refuge oulation of young areas.	popular s x nur produc Brood	and national signations. tions. mber of days presented based on observed counts should be stimates having no	ent for each species. Evations and actual counts and actual counts be made on two or more area to basis in fact should be	on repre- s aggregating
(2) Weeks of MAR Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	given to SO 30 Estimated Average w Estimated sentative	average ceekly por number of breeding e breeding	refuge sulation of young areas.	popular s x nur s produc Brood sat. Es	and national signations. tions. mber of days presented based on observations should be stimates having no	ent for each species. Evations and actual counts a made on two or more areas	on repre- s aggregating
(2) Weeks of Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	Estimated Average w Estimated sentative 10% of th	eekly por number of breeding e breeding	refuge oulation of young g areas. ng habit recorde	popular s x nur s produc Brood at. Es	and national signations. tions. mber of days presented based on observations should be stimates having not at (3).	ent for each species. evations and actual counts a made on two or more area or basis in fact should be	on repre- s aggregating omitted.
(2) Weeks of Mark Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	Estimated Average w Estimated sentative 10% of th	eekly por number of breeding e breeding	refuge oulation of young g areas. ng habit recorde	popular s x nur s produc Brood at. Es	and national signations. tions. mber of days present counts should be stimates having not at (3).	ent for each species. Evations and actual counts a made on two or more area beasis in fact should be counted any census of reporting and control of the con	on repre- s aggregating omitted.
(2) Weeks of Reporting Period: (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: (4) Production:	Estimated Average w Estimated sentative 10% of th	eekly pop number of breeding e breeding of data	refuge oulation of young g areas. ng habit recorde	popular s x nur s produc Brood at. Es d under	and national signations. tions. mber of days present counts should be stimates having not sent on refuge during the sent of the sent o	ent for each species. Evations and actual counts a made on two or more area beasis in fact should be counted any census of reporting and control of the con	on repre- s aggregating omitted.

3-1750B

WATERFOWL

(2)	:		Weeks	of	repor	ting	perio	d		
(1) Week of	09/01	09/06	09/13	09/20	09/27	: 10/04	10/11	10/918	10/25	: 11/0
vans:						İ				1
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
eese:								4 4	0	1
Canada	775	775	775	1,000	7,000	4,000	5,300	6,500	8,000	21,4
Cackling						A STATE OF THE STA				
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow	1				5	5	5	50	50	_
Blue					5	5	5	200	200	L 6
COLOR TOTAL	775	775	775	1,000	7,010	4,010	5,310	6,750	8,250	22,1
cks:		4		0						
Mallard	5,135	6,500	6,500	8,000	10,000	10.000	10,000	8,000	15,000	18,0
Black	2,565	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	750	1,700	2,500	5,900	7,0
Gadwall	20	20	140	210	225	50	50	150	150	و الم
Baldpate Pintail	98	170	170	200	250	200	1,250	3,000	500	2,2
	112	175	200	250	250	150	150	800	800	2,0
Green-winged teal Blue-winged teal	315	300	300	475	500	200	200	400	165	
Cinnamon teal	4,460	3,700	1,800	1,500	1,500	750	750	1,100	700	
Shoveler	25	25	100	300	750	300	700	150	250	╀—.
Nood	1,610	35		100	150	100	100	150	350	
Redhead	1.010	1,700	1,500	1,500	990	660	660	880 70	800	1,9
Ring-necked					l l	20	20	30	50	
anvas back								45	60	-
Scaup					10	20	20	175	225	+i
Goldeneye					10	20	20	112	663	
Sufflehead	-		8		75	50	50	100	100	1
Ruddy					50	50	50	300	400	
Other							70	700	100	
TOTAL	14,350	14,100	12,210	13,735	15,000	13,000	15,000	18,000	25,000	35.0
ot:	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,100	4,000	5,500	7,000	8,200	10,000	10,0

Page #2 of 2 Pages

- Continued -Form NR-1A (Nov. 1945)

MIGRATORY BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Months of September to January 1, 1971

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - and West Sister Island (4)

(1) Species	First	2)	Peak Nu			4) Seen	pohograda	(5) Production		(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total #	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. Water and Marsh Birds:	sties 18	gra Lego	nd sor ex	apeoleu	for the	999800,00	70elvan	Fases	The cases!	
			IN Pre	se sod Pi	recent for	Lambifors nepiforme	(5) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Crees an	brends cel	ins.
and the same of th		CLORDS	II. She	ESPITES.	6013F 999	1001111	DELEGIATE	ALISE FEI	incompany of	
Dry	ate space	s. Speci	al allon	ton apong	is be jame	to thos	s species	of local	NETTH BUT	na i
tot	z. otaát	ebecyną c	confring	ou copady	ASLIDE ;	se report	ing perio	r to rue	reas tra	u shbio-
(1) Species. Use	The gori	ect names	INSTAU as found	ETIDAS in the 4	or il cr	skiist, j	BET Editi	1		12 A.D.O.
			-			Reported	pà "qemes	M. Cariy	11, Jr.,	sat. Manage
II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:	- CONTI	UATION -	PAGE #2 =	12/15	S	Present Present				NA
II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns: Dunlin Short-billed Dowitcher Stilt Sandpiper Semipalmated Sandpiper Western Sandpiper Sanderling American Avocet Northern Phalarope	- CONTIN	11/01 Present Present Present Present Present Present Present Present Present Present 9/24 9/05	PAGE #2 =	11/01 9/05 9/15 9/15 9/15 9/05 9/05						100 100 10 20 10 30 1

Lette 45 of 5 Feder

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. Doves and Pigeons: Mourning dove White-winged dove IV, Predaceous Birds: Golden eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow Sparrow Hawk Screech Owl Short-eared Owl	500 Fredent 500 Fredent 5010 12/05 501 700 Fredent 700 Fredent 700 Fredent 700 Fredent	7 12/15 1 12/15	7 Present Present Present	d by James M. Carroll,	130 150 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

(1) Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gavilformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruilformes)

II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)

III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)

IV. <u>Predaceous Birds</u> (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)

. 4550

- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.
- (3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.
- (5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.
- (6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.

 INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

59317

Least Sandp(1)r		2) 400 44 5	15	3)	1	4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons</u> : Mourning dove White-winged dove	1000	Present	1000	9/15	685	Present		3000
Uplend Plover	3	Present	3	9/15	3	9/15/		10
IV. Predaceous Birds: Golden eagle Duck hawk	12 1% 2	Present Fresent Present	12 150	9/15 9/15 10/0b	12 150 18	9/15 9/15 10/04		25 300 50
Magpie	10	Present	10	Resident	10	Present		10
Raven Crow Turkey Vulture	55	Present Present	5	9/15 9/15	5	9/15 9/15		25 10
Coopers Hawk Redetailed Hawk	2	12/15 Present	39	12/15	39	Present Present		100
Rough-legged Hawk	10	Present	32	12/15	32	Present		75
Bald Eagle Marsh Hawk	6 2	Present Present	6	Resident 12/15	6	Present Present		25
CONTINUED -	24	9/05 Fresent	2h	9/05	J	Reported by.J	ames M. Carroll, Jr.	10

Lenst Bittern Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. (1-) Species: Common Egret order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on Cattle Egret form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National Great Blue Heron significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiiformes)

II. Shorebirds. Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)

III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)

IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)

The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned. (2) First Seen:

Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.

Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.

Anger - cacst, Lord - sid

(5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.

(6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

Plad-billed Grebe

COMMITTED ON BROKE -

Form NR-1A (Nov. 1945)

MIGRATORY BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - and

Months of September to January 1, 195 1971

Fage #1 of 2 Pages

West Sister Isla	auu
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(1) Species	First	2) Seen	Peak No	3)	,	4) Seen	CONTACT C	(5) Production		(6) Total
Species	FIISC	Seen	TOOK IN	Impers	Last	Seen	Number	Total #		
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Colonies		Total Young	Estimated Number
COMMON NAME	Number	Date	Ndiabel	Date	Number	Date	Colonies	Nests	Tourig	Number
I. Water and Marsh Birds:			TA' TEE	THE RELLET OF	FEGO LEDY	CONTROLS	0 1 2 1 2 1 2 T 2 T 2 T 2 T 2 T 2 T 2 T 2	otwas sa	blagme	us:
1. Water and marsh birds.		}	III DO	#8 999 P.	CONFE. (pl)	mapriotal		1	1-	1
Pied-billed Grebe	16	Present	16	9/15	7	11/15	party of	DEST.		30
Great Blue Heron	2000	Present	2000	9/15	51	Present	THEF TO V	0007110	Res ALBERT	7000
Green Heron	11	Present	17	9/05	17	9/05	n: abschus	of Book	and mark	50
Cattle Egret	B' OFFE	9/22	COMLINE	9/22	2	10/04	ing perio	- sponia	in saute	h
Common Egret	1100	Present	1100	9/15	ī	12/05	a additio	T to the	71 CHE 1 18	4000
Black-crowned Night Heron	1600	Present	1600	9/15	ī	11/01	921 Editi	on, and l	ist Treup	3500
Least Bittern	2	9/05	2	9/05	2	9/05			-	15
King Rail	1	10/04	1	10/04	1	10/04			in game in any contra	
Sora	24	9/05	24	9/05	1	10/04	by James	M. Carro	3, 2, 3	50
Common Gallinule	1	Present	1	9/15	1	9/15				10
Hareh Hank	5	ALegenic .	137	12/15	TT	Present-				25
Beld Balls		Present	6:	Resident	0.	Present		* - 1		
Kough-legged Reak	TO	Fresent	35	12/15	35	Present				75
Red-talled Hawk	3	Present	39	12/15	39	Present				100
II. Shorebirds. Gulls and	5	12/15	5	12/15	5	Present				10
Terns:	. 5	Present	. J.	9/15	Ŧ.	9/15				20
C108	8	Present	8	0/25	3	1 1 1 1 1				
Semipalmated Plover Killdeer		Present		9/15	8	9/15		Para	W 4 1 5	16
American Golden Ployer	5 0	Present	62	9/05	1	12/06				150
Black-bellied Plover	8	9/05	5	9/05	105	9/05				10
Ruddy Turnstone	12	Present	12	9/05 9/15	12	10/04	74	j = 1 ₇ -29		20
American Woodcock	150	Present	150	9/15	150	9/15 9/15				25
Common Snipe	2	Present	18	10/04	18					300
Upland Plover	3	Present	3	9/15	3	10/04				50 10
Spotted Sandpiper	7	Present	7	9/15	7	9/15				20
Solitary Sandpiper	2	Present	2	9/15	2	9/15		1 - 1		
Greater Yellowlegs	11	Present	JOIL	9/05	989	11/01				30
Lesser Yellowlegs	31	Present		9/15	1	11/01				60
Pectoral Sandpiper	9	Present	31 21	9/15 9/05	i	11/01				60 40 25
Least Sandpiper	ıí	Present	12	9/05	1	11/01		(2)		25

Least Sandp(1)r	(2)		and their	3)	7	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. Doves and Pigeons:	311	Present	31	9/15 9/15	1	11/01		30
Mourning dove	1000	Present	1000	9/15	685	Present		3000
White-winged dove		Present	. 3	9/15		8/JR		50
Uprand Plover	3	Present	3	9/15	3	6\R		10
IV. Predaceous Birds:	5	Present	J	10/07	16	70/01		300
Golden eagle	3.50	Fresent	3.50	9/19	- Tito	0/15		25
Duck hawk	-32	Present	15	9/15	12	70100		50
Horned owl	10	Present	10	Resident	10	Present		10
Magpie	20	rresent.	62	2105	7	12/00	tyler and the N	OST
Raven	- 50	Fresent	0	9/15		9/35		1.6
Crow	5	Present	5	9/15	5	9/15		25
Turkey Vulture	5	Present	1	9/15	1	9/15		10
Coopers Hawk	2	12/15	2	12/15	2	Present	-	10
Redetailed Hawk	3	Present	39	12/15	39	Present		100
Rough-legged Hawk	10	Present	32	12/15	32	Present		75
Bald Eagle Marsh Hawk	6 2	Present	6	Resident	6	Present		25
	-	Fresent	11	12/15	TT	Present		25
- CONTINUED -		Prosent.	51	2102	- 7	Penorted by J	amog M. Cannoll	In Acet Manag
SOTA CONTINUED -	57	0/04	01	a las		Reported by 1	ames M. Carroll,	Jr. ASSL. Mana

Least Elttern (1-) - Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on Common Egret. Cattle Egret form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National Orest Blue Heron significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiiformes)

II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)

III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)

IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)

The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned. (2) First Seen:

Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.

Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.

Offens - Cacar Point - and

(5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.

Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned. (6) Total:

INT .- DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.

Pled-billed Grebe

- COMPTHEND ON SECTION -

3-1750c Form NR-1C (Sept. 1960)

Waterfowl Hunter Kill Survey

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island

eyeb d galdaud lo esclo esc da abne bas yab galaego ddiw aniyed gallaud in New darif edil

1970 Year **1961**

(1) Weeks of Hunting	(2) No. Hunters Checked	Hours	(4) Waterfowl Species and	Nos. of Each Bagged	(5) Total	(6) Crippling	(7)	(8) Est.No. Hunters	(9) Est. Total Kill
	tion to ular c ar e		ares hunted in relatived		n day qir Denned. Himut m		liected sinunt suld be	00 (J 18	
			NOTHING TO REPORT	ers the nunters spen	ni in asc	mono Execut a	da bros	(3) Ke	
	Llard (61),), Green-	try: Ma Boone (3	here hugged. Sample en (t), Coot (4), Canada	reasing order of the advant (11), Widgeton	05 DI ac 1 (()) I	гГом: speci 36), Rednes al (1).) (lajn	19	
				leggel (vo)	potaw lo	aredmir Lai	od bros	eff (5)	
		, E	i deva but not recovere	fowl begorted two	loder to	es) numbers	ooye ko	99 (A)	
					.a he	Communica San	e 50	o로 (푸)	
	neluding		n the refuge during the		10 500	Froh Bearing	1 1 200 274	112	
			Column 8 x Column 7.	percent. Column 9 :=	1 to 100	le prejecte	qmae II	EX (P)	
									¥
	60	-84£08	10.00					, N.	
	_ <u> </u>							*	
	*			(over)					

- (1) The first week of hunting begins with opening day and ends at the close of hunting 6 days later. Successive weeks follow the same pattern.
- (2) The goal is to survey a minimum of 25 percent of refuge hunters each week and to record data only from those who have completed their day's hunting. This information should be collected during each day of the week and in each area hunted in relative proportion to the hunter effort expended. When the 25 percent goal cannot be achieved, particular care should be taken to collect representative data.
- (3) Record the total number of hours the hunters spent hunting on the refuge.
- (4) List waterfowl species in decreasing order of numbers bagged. Sample entry: Mallard (61), Pintail (36), Redhead (16), Gadwall (11), Widgeon (6), Coot (4), Canada Goose (3), Greenwinged Teal (1).
- (5) Record total numbers of waterfowl bagged.
- (6) Record total numbers of waterfowl reported knocked down but not recovered.
- (7) Total of Columns 5 and 6.
- (8) Estimate the total number of hunters who hunted on the refuge during the week, including hunters checked (Column 2).
- (9) Kill sample projected to 100 percent. Column 9 = Column 8 Column 7.

3-1752 Form NR-2 (April 1946)

Refuge Ottawa-Cedar Point-West Sister Island Months of September to January 1 201, 1971 and Darby

Form WH-2 - UPLAND DAME BINDS*

(1) Species	(2) Density	itl at foint a pr	(3) Young oduced	ies o r typ to th	(4) Sex Ratio	timo ne t baut anti	(5) Remova		(6) Total	(7) Remarks
	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres	Number broods observed	Estimated Total	tod noidan forad braigu Percentage	Hunting	For Resstocking	B.r.	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
pheasant	4,000 acres Mixed hardwoods -		ado noqu		TE:MI co	oung bite	of y	reedl	sentative)	Food and cover conditions are excellent. (E)
Bob-white quail	Agriculture - 2,000 acres Cattail marsh - 4,000 acres Mixed Hardwoods - 120 acres	122 120ger	oved dur ring the se refug	y rem ge du ato t	Unknown of the refu	in rus	able. umber aumbe lus t	avaii tal n otal rds p	Epecies if Indi ⁰ 5 _{te} to Estimated tresident by	Food and cover conditions are excellent.
) include	120 acres	POPULI ARE BI	TION EST	IMATE BSERV D DUF	S FOR THESE ATIONS MADE ING THE MON HE TOLEDO NA	TWO DURJ	SPECI NG WA DICKI	es Ter-	other perti	(7) McMAPKS: *Only columns applicab

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS*

(1) SPECIES: 1 VIA Use correct common name. Man brief 1 1884-July 1286-84819 Sauth

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) YOUNG PRODUCED:

Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.

(4) SEX RATIO:

cod and cover conditions

This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.

Bob-whitte

Lisuo

(5) REMOVALS:

Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.

(6) TOTAL:

Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.

(7) REMARKS:

Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

*Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

3-1753 Form NR-3 (June 1945)

BIG GAME

Refuge Ottawa-Cedar Point-West Sister IslandCalendar Year 1970

(1) Spec ies	(2) Density	(3) Young Froduced	17		ove (jt)				(5) sses	In	(6) troductions	(7) Estimated Total Refuge Population		(g) Sex Ratio
Common Name	Cover types, total Acreage of Habitat	Number	Hunting	For Re-	Sold	For Research	Predation	Disease	Winter Loss	Number	Source	At period of Greatest use	As of Dec.	
deer	Agriculture - 2,000 acres Cattail - 4,000 acres Mixed hardwoods - 120 acres	Unknown	on Sign	aqu oe vir veri uet	18.0 989 989 18.1 18.1	roo tod ,ab ,b t,b .e.	of to the state of	sari sari sari sari sari	edt okri heed oko oko oko oko oko oko oko oko oko ok	Ar is	oco asgnedo sé edi delo mente accique ileio asara a só bluode almoco bos	25	15	Un- known
	.egute	. no toou	32) (079)	rang ran	arç.	de t	ie 31				da aseta to	TOURS DRUCK	(£).	
	d during the year.		32	30	DE I	set :	003 003	ere el 1 terri	late;	o as	thal ; ::0 ::does .	183587E	(4) (5)	
	which stock was secured.	ency from	3	10 0		u Ba	1 30	ďau,	ti edi	edas	Phol (200	(TERROPEN)	(8)	
	To bolyan the samples end no	ib spector		20 .	02	ra Larg. Lat. 5	· 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0.21 0.118	ntino burda		evid :	TOTAL REPL FORULATION	(7)	
	of each apactes as determine	solamel	2535	sel	in i	10 83	i d mis	o'ts	g såt texte	e init	Ebal.	DICAR REE	(8)	š

hemarks:

Reported by James M. Carroll, Jr., Asst. Manager

-recom utterna-Cedit Polnt-west Dister Itland, sterage Dist

Form NR-3 - BIG GAME

Reported by James M. Carroll, ir. Asst. Manager

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name; i.e., Mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer. It is unnecessary to indicate sub-species such as northern or Louisians white-tailed deer.
- DENSITY: Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge: once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examplest spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated total number of young produced on refuge.
- (4) REMCVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the year.
- (5) LCSSES: On the basis of known records or reliable estimates indicate total losses in each category during the year.
- (6) INTRODUCTIONS: Indicate the number and refuge or agency from which stock was secured.
- (7) TOTAL REFUGE
 POPULATION: Give the estimated population of each species on the refuge at period of its
 greatest abundance and also as of Dec. 31.
- (8) SEX RATIC: Indicate the percentage of males and females of each species as determined from field observations or through removals.

DISEASE

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island Year 19.70

Botulism	Lead Poisoning or other Disea	se
Period of outbreak NONE Period of heaviest losses	Kind of disease NONE Species affected	
(a) Waterfowl (b) Shorebirds	Number Affected Species Actual Count	Estimated
	Number Recovered Number lost Source of infection Water conditions	
Water conditions (average depth of water in areas, reflooding of expose		
Condition of vegetation and invertebrate life Remarks	Remarks_	*

NONAGRICULTURAL COLLECTIONS, RECEIPTS, AND PLANTINGS

-1757 'orm NR-7 Rev.June 1960)

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island

Year 19 70

							-							
	10			s and Re			Plantings (March Agustia - Unland)							
	(Seed	ls, ro	otsto	cks, tre	es, sn	rups)	(Marsh - Aquatic - Upland)							
pecies	Amount (Lbs., bus., etc.)	(2) C or R	Date	Method or Source	Cost	(3) Total Amount on Hand	Location of Area Planted	Rate of Seeding or Planting	Amount Planted (Acres or Yards of Shoreline)	Amount and Nature of Propagules	Date	Survival	Cause of Loss	
Kentucky Blue-grass	-	69	-	On hand	•	0	Around office	20#/a.	2 a.		Sept.	50%		
Kentucky	1000#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$295.	1110#	Refuge en-	20#/a.	7 a.	:	Sept.	40%		
31 Fescue						r	New dike at Cedar Point	10#/a.	5 a.		May	30%		
Perennial Rye	1000#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$200.	1300#	New dike at Cedar Point	10#/a.	5 a.		May	30%		
Perennial Rye	560#	R	4/70	Donated	-	-	Goose Pen	20#/a.	28 a.		May	20%	Feeding geese	
Sericea Lespedeza	200#	R	2/70	Purch.	\$ 60.	200#								
Alfalfa (Ranger)	500#	R	2/70	Purch.	\$275.	500#								
Clover (Alsike)	200#	R	3/70	Purch.	\$ 60.	200#				,	2			

(1) Report agronomic farm crops on Form NR-8 (2) C = Collections and R = Receipts # = Pounds (3) Use "S" to denote surplus a. = Acres	Remarks: Purpose of Goose-pen planting was to provide cover on bare soil.
otal acreage planted: Marsh and aquatic	
Hedgerows, cover patches 19	the control of the co
Food strips, food patches 28	
Forest plantings	

Fish and Wildlife Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Cultivated	199	Permittee's Share Harvested		Government's arvested		or Return	Total		Green Manure, Cover and Water-		
Crops Grown	Acres	Bu./Tens	Acres	Bu./ Tons	Acres	Bu. / Ton	Acreage Planted	fow	fowl Browsing Crops		Total Acreage
Corn Sorghum Buckwheat Wheat Soybean Oats	91 451 10	1,870 11,970 300	Markengowi waxrum chabba sbectta	no repert wrder Bashels Unitaryes to a to the tot of th	63 84 158	2,142 2,520 2,844	63 84 158 91 451 10	Whe	eat (cover and couse) at (green mand browse)	anure	257
o. of Permittees ay - Improved Specify Kind)		Agricultura	l Opera	tions	8 Gra	zing	Operations Number	O AUM'S	Grazing C	,	ions o
pecify windy		Fire Alle	A - 1 2	- 0 0 10 0	1. Catt	まま 一片に					
				11111	19 00	9 1 9 1 5					
		5 5 5		3 8 - 8	2. Othe	r		3			
					1. Tota	l Refuge .	Acreage Und	er Cul	tivation		
											1,006

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR--8 CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Report Form NR-8 should be prepared on a calendar-year basis for all crops which were planted during the calendar year and for haying and grazing operations carried on during the same period.

Separate reports shall be furnished for Refuge lands in each county when a refuge is located in more than one county or State.

Cultivated Crops Grown - List all crops planted, grown and harvested on the refuge during the reporting period regardless of purpose. Crops in kind which have been planted by more than one permittee or this Service shall be combined for reporting purposes.

Permittee's Share - Only thenumber of acres utilized by the permittee for his own benefit should be shown under the Acres column, and only the number of bushels of farm crops harvested by the permittee for himself should be shown under the Bushels Harvested column. Report all crops harvested in bushels or fractions thereof except such crops as silage, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, and hay, which should be reported in tons or fractions thereof.

Government's Share or Return - Harvested Show the acreage and number of bushels harvested for the Government of crops produced by permittees or refuge personnel. Unharvested Show the exact acreage and the estimated number of bushels of grain available for wildlife. If grazing is made available to waterfowl through the planting of grain, cover, green manure, grazing or hay crops, estimate the tonnage of green food produced or utilized and report under Bushels Unharvesed column.

Total Acreage Planted - Report all acreage planted, including crop failures.

Green Manure, Cover and Waterfowl Grazing Crops Specify the acreage kind and purpose of the crop. These crops and the acreage may be duplicated under cultivated crops if planted during the year, or a duplication may occur under hay if the crop results from a perennial planting.

Hay - Improved - List separately the kinds of improved hay grown.

Annual plantings should also be reported under <u>Cultivated Crops</u>, and perennial hay should be listed in the same manner at time of planting

Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation Report total land area devoted to agricultural purposes during the year.

Fish and Wildlife Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

	Daniel	844	B H		Cl	展展期先夏		10	- N		
Cultivated	100	Permittee's Share Harvested		arvested		Share or Return		Green Manure, Cover and Water-		~_	
Crops Grown	Acres	Bu./Tone	Acres	Bu./ Tons	2 10	Bu. /Tens	Total Acreage Planted		fowl Browsing C		Total Acreag
Corn	0 0 0	heren baren a Aas	V1150		67	2,311	67		eat (cover a	nd	205
Sorghum		TOE S	60 E		69	1,125	69		Wheat (green mam and brouse) Mixture of 30% Kg 31 Fescue, 30% Perennial Rye, 2 Alsike Clover (nesting strips)		235
Buckwheat					151	1,827	151	Mis 31			18
Wheat	114	2,840				18.5	235	Al (n			13
Oats	37	4,000	2			3 1 4 2	37	Mixture of 30%		Ку.	5
Soybean	388	11,460	T 80 T				388	Pe	Fescue and rennial Rye ike erosion		rol)
	1000		taw bo					Fal]	low Ag. Land	1.	77. 11.
o. of Permittee y - Improved Specify Kind)	To	Agricultura	l Opera	tions	1 0 5 5 5 2 5 6	zing Nu		0 M*S	Grazing C		ions (
					1. Catt	le					
					- We -	erre vi un la	12 0 2 5		16.		
					2. Othe	r					
						r l Refuge Ac	reage Under	c Cult	tivation		860

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR--8' CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Report Form NR-8 should be prepared on a calendar-year basis for all crops which were planted during the calendar year and for haying and grazing operations carried on during the same period.

Separate reports shall be furnished for Refuge lands in each county when a refuge is located in more than one county or State.

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Permittee's Share - Only thenumber of acres utilized by the permittee for his own benefit should be shown under the Acres column, and only the number of bushels of farm crops harvested by the permittee for himself should be shown under the Bushels Harvested column. Report all crops harvested in bushels or fractions thereof except such crops as silage, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, and hay, which should be reported in tons or fractions thereof.

Government's Share or Return - Harvested Show the acreage and number of bushels harvested for the Government of crops produced by permittees or refuge personnel. Unharvested Show the exact acreage and the estimated number of bushels of grain available for wildlife. If grazing is made available to waterfowl through the planting of grain, cover, green manure, grazing or hay crops, estimate the tonnage of green food produced or utilized and report under Bushels Unharvesed column.

Total Acreage Planted - Report all acreage planted, including crop failures.

Green Manure, Cover and Waterfowl Grazing Crops Specify the acreage kind and purpose of the crop. These crops and the acreage may be duplicated under cultivated crops if planted during the year, or a duplication may occur under hay if the grop results from a perennial planting.

Hay - Improved - List separately the kinds of improved hay grown.

Annual plantings should also be reported under <u>Cultivated Crops</u>, and perennial hay should be listed in the same manner at time of planting

Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation Report total land area devoted to agricultural purposes during the year.

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

(1)	(2) On Hand	(3) Received	(4)	(5) Grain Disposed of				(6) On Hand	(7) Proposed or Suitable Use*		
Variety*	Beginning of Period Bushels	During Period Bushels	Total Bushels	Transferred	Seeded	Fed Bushels	Total Bushels	END OF PERIOD Bushels	Seed Bushels	Feed Bushels	Surplus
Buckwheat	11	0	11			1	1	10	10		
Shelled corn	170	540	710	a brobusor		560	560	150		150	
Grain Sorghum	3	0	3	Magaziani Magazia		ete.	of grain tra	3	(outdate	d - to be	destroyed
Japanese millet	(8) 4	0	4	ah injung		1231		4	14	6	
Proso millet	5	0	5	en by uni		sitty proces	in estains h	5	Emm n	5	
Rye	139	0	139			69	69	70		70	
Corn	14	0	14					14	(outdate	d - to be	destroyed
	(3) Repo	er refuges. Et all grafi	Include on received de	y dominaci ritre activ		Brain, ding	which seems	will be listed for, above or	on Manage		
	数图	e, any ara net suffici	cowpeas, us		e processions	gasteri gra	MALES PERSON	where a septime	-captas in		
	(T) THE (T)	men type o	nung apong g Arom nobu	redely nee	specificals	in white	spring orbest	Carl Court a	r contra dest		
	od do lip.	та сопърящ	of acquire of	Common	spingam'	Ne cabia a	supporte (sa	a.) by als be	Since.		
	The last of the la	censioned to the ryo-	eculvalent i	o is printed	il: Cara (i	(00 to m	S B., cern	ENT) 70 D.	Winds.		
	geholt up	kaska ju pli	\$16 E . FOL	he purpor	6.0 196-1	spert the	propulation of	STOCKETTE A	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		

(8)	Indicate shipping or collection point	Shelled corr	was picked	up from	Shiawassee Re	fuge and	used in banding	program.
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(10) Remarks _____

⁽⁹⁾ Grain is stored at Ottawa Refuge/

^{*}See instructions on back.

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REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

This report should cover all grain on hand, received, or disposed of, during the period covered by this narrative report.

Report all grain in bushels. For the purpose of this report the following approximate weights of grain shall be considered equivalent to a bushel: Corn (shelled)—55 lb., corn (ear)—70 lb., wheat—60 lb., barley—50 lb., rye—55 lb., oats—30 lb., soy beans—60 lb., millet—50 lb., cowpeas—60 lb., and mixed—50 lb. In computing volume of granaries, multiply the cubic contents (cu. ft.) by 0.8 bushels.

- (1) List each type of grain separately and specifically, as flint corn, yellow dent corn, square deal hybrid corn, garnet wheat, red May wheat, durum wheat, spring wheat, proso millet, combine milo, new era cowpeas, mikado soy beans, etc. Mere listing as corn, wheat, and soybeans will not suffice, as specific details are necessary in considering transfer of seed supplies to other refuges. Include only domestic grains; aquatic and other seeds will be listed on NR-9.
- (3) Report all grain received during period from all sources, such as transfer, share cropping, or harvest from food patches.
- (4) A total of columns 2 and 3.
- (6) Column 4 less column 5.

Ottows - Jedar Point-Heat Sister Island

- (7) This is a proposed break-down by varieties of grain listed in column 6. Indicate if grain is suitable for seeding new crops.
- (8) Nearest railroad station for shipping and receiving.
- (9) Where stored on refuge: "Headquarters granary," etc.
- (10) Indicate here the source of grain shipped in, destination of grain transferred, data on condition of grain, unusual uses proposed.

3-1761 Form NR-11 (2/46)

TIMBER REMOVAL

Refuge Ottawa - Cedar Point - West Sister Island Year 115 1970

Permittee	Permit No.	Unit or Location	Acreage	No. of Units Expressed in B. F., ties, etc.	Rate of Charge	Total Income	Reservations and/or Diameter Limits	Species Cut
			NOTHING T	O REPORT	_			
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Total acreage cut over	Total income
No, of units removed B, FCordsTies	

Refuge

Ottawa - Cedar Point -West Sister Island
Proposal Number Reporting Year

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERSTICIDE APPLICATION

INSTRUCTION	S: Wildlife Refuges Ma	anual, secs. 3252d, 3394b an	d 3395.				1970	
Date(s) of Application	List of Target Pest(s)	Location of Area Treated	Total Acres Treated	Chemica l (s) Used	Total Amount of Chemical Applied	Application Rate	Carrier and Rate	Method of Application
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		NOTHIN	G T O	REPORT				

^{10.} Summary of results (continue on reverse side, if necessary)